FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 030 *13 February 1985*

ALBANIA

Hoxha Message on Trade Union Jubilee B 1
Road Transportation Protocol Signed With SFRY [TANJUG] B 3
Trade Delegation Returns From Vietnam B 3
SRV Reportage [cross-reference] B 3

BULGARIA

Bilateral Economic Ties Reviewed With British Group C 1
Party Daily Reports End of Torun Trial C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Feb]
Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca Arrives 13 Feb C 2
Filipov Chairs Meeting on Poor Weather Measures C 2
Traykov Book on Antonov Published in W. Berlin C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Popieluszko Case Viewed, Church Criticized D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 8 Feb]
Chnoupek Addresses Federal Assembly Joint Session D 2
Cuba's Malmierca Discusses Cooperation, Nicaragua D 2
Machine-Building Cooperation With SRV To Increase D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

U.S. Leadership Role, Munich Forum Viewed E 1
[Leuschner]
Kaeubler on Munich Forum E 3
U.S. Arms Spending Blamed for Inflated Dollar E 4
[Gedlich]
Hoffmann Awards Meritorious Civil Defense Units E 5
Honecker Sends Greetings E 5
Hager Meets With PCF Politburo Members E 5
Guenther Kleiber Holds Talks in Havana E 5
[cross-reference]

HUNGARY

MSZMP's Szuros Discusses International Situation F 1
NEPSZABADSAG Reports Verdict in Popieluszko Case [8 Feb] F 15
Croatian Council President Begins Trade Talks F 16
National Bank President on New Credit System F 16
Veress Interviewed on Foreign Trade Surplus F 18
Chernenko, Gorbachev Works Published in Budapest F 19
Theoretical Conference on Capitalism Reviewed F 19
Chinese Economic Development, Reforms Viewed F 21
[Feher in MAGYAR HIRLAP 5 Feb]

POLAND

Spokesman Jerzy Urban Discusses Current Topics	G 1
Interior Ministry 'Split' [AFP]	G 1
Torun Trial, Antistate Priests	G 1
Role of Church, Reagan Speech	G 2
Jaruzelski Holds Press Conference in India	G 4
Media Cooperation Agreement	G 4
Spy Case, Other Topics	G 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Central Committee Session Scheduled for March	I 1
Ckrebic, Kiprianou Hold Talks; Award Presented	I 1
Kiprianou Speaks at Ceremony	I 1
Parliamentarians Talk With Belgian Counterparts	I 2
Public Prosecutor on Kosovo Work, Artukovic Case	I 2
Sundic Assesses U.S., USSR Stands at Geneva	I 4

HOXHA MESSAGE ON TRADE UNION JUBILEE

AU120848 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Feb 85

["The 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Trade Unions of Albania Enthusiastically Celebrated -- The Greeting of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Beloved Leader of the Party and People Is Received With Great Joy" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 12 /ATA/ -- On February 11 the 40th anniversary of the founding of the trade unions of Albania was enthusiastically celebrated in Stalin City, one of the first centers of the revolutionary movement of the Albanian working class. A festive meeting was organized in the main square of the city on the occasion.

Attending were oilmen and working people of work and production centers of Stalin City and Berat, veterans and activists of the trade union organization, heroes of socialist labour and vanguard working people from the districts of the country and other guests.

Present were also Comrade Simon Stefani, Rita Marko, Hajredin Celiku, Pali Miska, Llambi Gegprifti, the first secretary of the district party committee Mine Curi, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government and other guests.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Simon Stefani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party read out the greeting that Comrade Enver Hoxha, beloved leader of the party and people, has addressed to the veterans and activists of the trade union organization on occasion of this jubilee:

Dear comrade veterans and activists of the trade union organizations.

In this joyful day for the party and our entire people, you have gathered in Stalin City, a town with traditions in the movement of the working class and the Albanian trade union movement, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of your organization on this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and in my name I greet and wish you: happy the 40th anniversary of the founding of the trade unions of Albania.

Four decades have elapsed since the time when, on the instruction and care of the party, you laid the foundations of the genuine organization of the working class and the other working people of our country. This has been a glorious period of work and struggle against the difficulties of the reconstruction and liquidation of the consequences and very grave destructions caused by the hordes of foreign occupiers during the glorious national liberation war, a period of the construction and strengthening of the new people's power on the basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the construction of socialism in fierce clashes against the overthrown classes and at the same time against the numerous difficulties, obstacles and sabotages of the external imperialist, revisionist and reactionary enemies of all hues. In these 40 years, during which our working class, the strongest pillar of the party and people's state power grew, tempered and steeled, your militant organization, under the Marxist-Leninist leadership of the party and further promoting the best trade union traditions of our country, has played a special role in the communist education of our working class and the other working masses in the feeling of sacrifice, selflessness, determination and mobilization for the construction of socialism and the defence of the lofty interests of the people and socialist homeland.

Today, the trade unions have become a powerful lever of the party, a great revolutionary realizing and transforming force, always ready to apply the line and policy of the party. The members of this organization in plants and combines, in mines and hydropower stations, in agricultural enterprises and everywhere are characterized by the militant spirit and the spirit of action. They do not spare their energies and apply their knowledge in every front and display new qualities and features, lofty moral features and rich spiritual world.

At the time when in the capitalist revisionist world, the working class and the working masses are subjected to a political and social pressure and the economic plunder by the bourgeoisie and are compelled to cope with different privations and suffer from the grave consequences of the economic crisis, such as the insecurity of job and life, the constant price rise and other evils, the working class and the working masses of the country enjoy the fruits of their power in all the fields of life and have a clear perspective.

Dear comrades, we have just ushered in the last year of the 7th Five Year Plan and are preparing to be engaged in other battles in the coming five year plan the complete realization of the tasks of the plan of the year 1985 and of the whole five year plan as well as the preparations for the coming five year plan, require that the consciousness, revolutionary drive and mobilization of the working class and all the other working masses be raised higher in order to be active and resolute fighters, always in the front of the work, struggle and revolutionary actions.

The Central Committee of the party is confident that the workers all our working people, members of the trade unions, just like until now will live intensively with the situations, will be militants and will fight everyday for the implementation and realization of the correct line of the party and the great revolutionary ideals of the party. The Central Committee of the party is confident that in the future too, the trade unions as schools of communism, will honourably carry out the mission they are charged with for the education of the working class with its theory Marxism-Leninism, will work untiringly to elevate and further strengthen the role of the working class so that it takes an active part in the governing of the country, it will exert a direct control in all the sectors and as always through its example, it will set the tone to the life of the country.

Once again, I wish you a happy celebration. I express the profound conviction that the working class in alliance with the cooperativist peasantry and all the working people of Socialist Albania, having firm confidence in the party and in its leadership, will pitch in new battles to realise with full success every task that the construction and defence of socialism sets before it.

Embracing you all; the First Secretary of the CC of the PLA, Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's greeting was listened to with great attention and was received with ardent applauses and acclamations for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then Comrade Simon Stefani greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party. His speech was often punctuated by ardent applause and acclamations.

The president of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, Sotir Kocollari stressed in his speech among the other things, that the trade unions, just as anything else in Socialist Albania, are a deed of the party. They were created on the basis of Leninist teachings under the direct care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

Further on he mentioned the militant traditions of the worker's and trade union movement in Albania, the major achievements attained by our working class in the brilliant epoch of the party, its best features, such as the patriotism, the spirit of sacrifice and innovation, the socialist solidarity, etc. He dwelt also on the contribution of the trade unions to the education of the working class.

From the meeting a telegram was sent to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then the party and state leaders and the other guests paid a visit to the place, the old Kucova where 49 years ago, the oil men organized their strike. Likewise, a visit was made to the museum of the working class, where, through numerous stands and objects displayed, a tableau on the growth and development of our working class, its lofty revolutionary traditions, the contribution it has always rendered to the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland, is provided.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the TUA, the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania and the Trade Union Council of the Berat District gave a lunch.

The residents of the Stalin City saw off with love their veteran comrades and activists of the trade unions as well as the other guests.

ROAD TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

AU121602 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1235 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 8 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Albanian protocol on international road freight transport for 1985 and 1986 was concluded in Tirana yesterday.

The protocol was signed by head of road transport section of the Yugoslav Committee for Transport and Communications Slavko Simonovic and director in the Albanian Communications Ministry Valter Bedini. Albanian Deputy Communications Minister Ferdinand Tako was also present on the occasion.

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VIETNAM

AU121240 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 12 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the Minister of Home Trade, Osman Murati, returned home from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Finance, Niko Gjyzari, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega and others. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Hoang Quoc Tinh.

SRV Reportage

For Vietnamese reportage on the visit by Domestic Trade Minister Osman Murati and his delegation to the SRV, including their meeting with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, see the Vietnam section of the 11 February issue of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC TIES REVIEWED WITH BRITISH GROUP

AU121330 Sofia BTA in English 1306 GMT 12 Feb 85

["Bulgaria-Great Britain: Cooperation to the Benefit of Detente" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 12 (BTA) -- The official visit of the leader of the British diplomacy Sir Geoffrey Howe to Bulgaria ended yesterday and today we already witness a new manifestation of bilateral relations -- the opening of the economic days of Great Britain.

Both the Bulgarian business circles and the fifty-member British delegation representing 31 firms and banks hope that the forthcoming contacts will result in the signing of new contracts and in promoting cooperation. But this is not all. Both sides are convinced that mutual acquaintance and business serve the cause of peace. The honoured guest of the days, Lord Shackleton, chairman of the British East-European Council believes in the necessity of cooperation between the East and the West and thinks that it contributes to detente and understanding among the peoples.

The days are an occasion to discuss a wide range of issues of bilateral economic relations, which according to the common assessment are undergoing a positive development but there also exist a number of unused possibilities. Satisfaction is expressed with the fact that over the past several years Britain has ranked fifth or sixth in Bulgaria's trade list with the advanced capitalist countries. Bilateral trade between the two countries last year amounted to 200 million foreign currency leva. Along with this it is noted that the economic achievements of Bulgaria in a number of modern branches of the economy, including electronics and electrical and mechanical engineering offer a number of new possibilities. These achievements arouse interest among the British business circles. The guests expressed the opinion that Bulgaria's new economic mechanism, the possibilities for establishing joint firms on Bulgarian territory too deserve to be carefully studied.

Twenty-one reports from the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering, electronics and chemistry will be read during the days.

The British economic days were opened by the Chairman of the Bulgarian Trade and Industry Chamber Mr. Petur Rusev and by Lord Shackleton. Bulgaria's Deputy Trade Minister Mr Georgi Pirinski delivered a report on the topics of bilateral economic cooperation.

PARTY DAILY REPORTS END OF TORUN TRIAL

AU121342 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] The trial which lasted for over a month at the Torun Voivodship Court of Justice against Grzegorz Piotrowski, Adam Pietruszka, Leszek Pekala, and Waldemar Chmielewski, employees of the Polish Ministry of Interior accused of kidnapping and assassinating the Catholic priest Popieluszko in October 1984, has ended. The defendants were sentenced to various prison terms.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ARRIVES 13 FEB

AU131026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in our country a short while ago.

At Sofia airport Isidoro Malmierca Peoli was welcomed by Comrade Petur Mladenov, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs, by high-ranking functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by other officials.

FILIPOV CHAIRS MEETING ON POOR WEATHER MEASURES

AU122025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Because of the difficult weather conditions, an operational meeting was held at the Council of Ministers tonight, chaired by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Leading bodies of the Permanent Government Committee to Combat Natural Disasters and Major Industrial Accidents, the staff of the Civil Defense, and leaders of basic economic ministries, as well as chairmen of okrug people's councils, attended the meeting.

The meeting mapped out the necessary measures for ensuring a normal functioning of the economy and supplies for the population. Particular attention was called to the normal functioning of enterprises with continuous production processes, as well as to the protection of animals in the agricultural sector and the normal functioning of transportation.

The meeting pointed out that under the circumstances which have arisen the population should be called to actively assist in snow clearing, as well as to save energy, fuel, and electric power as much as possible. It was recommended that roads be cleared in order to guarantee safe traffic and to restrict private vehicle traffic outside the inhabited settlements.

TRAYKOV BOOK ON ANTONOV PUBLISHED IN W. BERLIN

AU130910 Sofia BTA in English 0809 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] West Berlin, February 13 (BTA) -- "The Truth About the Antonov Case", a book by Mr Boyan Traykov, has come out at the West Berlin publishers NEUE WEGE.

In this connection a press conference was held at the Steigenberger Hotel. It was opened by the publishing house director, Mr Peter Gerlinghoff, who presented the book and its author. "People across the world", he said, "raise their voices, urging the release of Sergey Antonov. Mr Boyan Traykov's book is a passionate defence of an innocent person, it is a reply to the slander against an entire people".

After that the director general of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency answered the numerous questions of the press.

POPIELUSZKO CASE VIEWED, CHURCH CRITICIZED

AU121006 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Feb 85 p 7

[Pavol Minarik Warsaw dispatch: "Sentence in Torun"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Voivodship Court in Torun pronounced sentence 7 February on the four people accused of kidnapping and causing the death of Catholic priest J. Popieluszko. The accused Grzegorz Piotrowski and Adam Pietruskzka were sentenced to 25 years imprisonment, Leszek Pekala to 15 years, and Waldemar Chmielewski to 14 years. Piotrowski and Pietruszka also lost their civil rights for 10 years.

The trial, which lasted 25 days, attracted great attention both in Poland and abroad. There was also no lack of attempts to misuse the entire affair against the socialist system in Poland. However, it has been unambiguously affirmed that the deed perpetrated by the organizers and miscreants was an individual action which has nothing in common with the bodies of the socialist state power. The socialist state does not allow such methods and they are completely alien to it. As stated by PAP, the killing of the priest was a political provocation. Such acts are dangerous and can only lead to a disruption of calm in Poland, to conflicts and clashes.

At the same time the Polish communications media stated that, by their impermissible act which is to be condemned, the perpetrators have emotionally responded to Popieluszko's heckling, antisocialist behavior, which was aimed at evoking hatred toward the socialist state.

During the trial, the accused explained their conduct as an endeavor to prevent Popieluszko's heckling activities. They called his death the "consequence of tragic coincidences." The accused Piotrowski confessed that by his imprudent act he unwillingly helped the enemies who want Poland to be weak.

As stressed by the Polish communications media, the course of the trial revealed and also affirmed numerous facts about the hostile activities of certain representatives of the Catholic Church against the socialist state. Many members of the Catholic clergy are being misused for the political goals of the enemies of socialism, for demonstrations of a frankly antisocialist nature, for disseminating antistate leaflets, and so forth. Likewise, Popieluszko's sermons had a heckling antistate content. The Polish press states that the leadership of the Polish Catholic Church permits the abuse of churches and liturgies for political purposes. During the trial it was also recalled that the subversive forces in the country are also being assisted by hostile forces in certain NATO countries, by heckling hostile radio stations, and by the West German revanchists who would like to change Poland's borders and the borders of other socialist countries.

In connection with the attempts of Church circles to misuse the Popieluszko case, the prosecutor recalled that the very same church circles and the Episcopate keep silent whenever a priest is guilty of a felony. He stated that, some time ago, public security Sergeant Karos was murdered; and that his murder had been organized by Father Zych. To this very day the Episcopate has not condemned his deed; on the contrary, it is demanding that his sentence be mitigated.

In pronouncing sentence on Piotrowski and three of his accomplices, the Torun court stressed that the consequences of the perpetrated deed were directed against the policy of the party and state leadership, and against the process of normalization in the social life of the Polish People's Republic.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY JOINT SESSION

LD121916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] The main points on the agenda of today's Prague session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations are topical international issues and the active contribution of CSSR foreign policy to the coordinated international political line of the socialist community.

Foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said that as a result of the policy of the forces of imperialism, particularly of the United States, which is directed toward gaining world domination, the situation in the world remains very complicated. Imperialism is not giving up attempts to attain military-strategic superiority, is unleashing a new round of feverish rearmament, and is continuing in its effort to destabilize the relations between states with different social systems. It increases the strength of the ideological-subversive struggle and continues to apply the so-called policy of differentiation with the aim of violating the unity of the countries of the socialist community. Also, provocations by West German revanchism are growing. Systematically, doubts are being thrown on such important international legal documents as the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, agreements between the socialist countries and the FRG, and the Helsinki Final Act.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek further described the key questions of our times as being whether the danger of nuclear war will be eliminated and whether outer space will be protected from weapons. He said that the coming, new USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva, which are taking place as a result of Soviet initiative, could become an important milestone on this road.

We in Czechoslovakia support the view that the coming talks as well as all efforts toward the limitation and reduction of armaments should finally lead to the utter liquidation of nuclear weapons.

Minister Chnoupek further informed the deputies about the situation at other important disarmament talks.

At the close of his speech, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek acquainted the deputies with topical CSSR international policy tasks. He described the main task as being the further reinforcement of unity, closeness, alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, above all with the USSR, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA DISCUSSES COOPERATION, NICARAGUA

LD122042 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] The following interview has been given to Czechoslovak television by the Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified interviewer in Czech, with Spanish translation in background] Comrade Minister, among the topics you discussed with our representatives was the development of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba. What are the main future intentions in this area?

[Malmierca, in Spanish with Czech superimposed] In the course of my talks with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and foreign affairs minister Comrade Chnoupek it was noted that economic and trade relations between our countries are developing positively.

This trend has been particularly strengthened in the past 2 years and we can say that we now find ourselves in a situation which makes it possible for us to create deals which in the long run, in the following years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, will be more advantageous. At the moment we are working on the coordination of national economic plans up to the year 2,000. Cooperation with Czechoslovakia makes it possible for us to create better prerequisites for the development of our home economic and industrial capacities, and to ensure everything necessary for the smooth functioning of our economy. Let me say again that we are very pleased with the current state of Czechoslovak-Cuban relations and we believe that in the future this positive trend will continue.

[Interviewer] Of all the countries of the socialist community, Cuba is the nearest one to Nicaragua. What do you think about developments in this sphere following the breaking off of talks by the United States in Manzanillo?

[Malmierca] We very negatively view the breaking off of negotaitions between the representatives of Nicaragua and the United States in Manzanillo, Mexico. The situation in Central American cannot be solved by force, by military action. It is necessary to look for a political solution to this conflict. That is the only way to remove the negative heritage of previous tyrannical regimes, which existed on the strength of U.S. support. It is necessary to seek a course toward a peaceful and political solution. Therefore, we positively assess the efforts made by the Contadora Group and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, who wants to solve the problems of this region precisely in this way. [end recording]

MACHINE-BUILDING COOPERATION WITH SRV TO INCREASE

LD130256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] The seventh session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended today at Hrzan Palace in Prague.

In conclusion, the heads of the two delegations, Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, signed a document summarizing the results of the session.

The document says that in keeping with the conclusions of the talks of the party and state delegations at the summit level in February, 1980 and the last session of the committee in Hanoi, mutual economic contacts are developing to the benefit of the national economies of the two countries. At the same time, concrete tasks for expanding and deepening economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam for the coming period, in particular in the machine-building industry, were decided.

The committee also discussed exchanging scientific-technical findings and the professional training of Vietnamese citizens in Czechoslovak organizations.

The Vietnamese delegation today ended its visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague by air.

U.S. LEADERSHIP ROLE, MUNICH FORUM VIEWED

DW120709 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly international review]

[Text] The U.S. President's State of the Union address contains a phrase which was hardly mentioned by the media -- wrongly, I think. Reagan said that under his presidency the United States has resumed its historic role as a leader of the free world. What is being feted here as the result of a 4-year term is to Washington's partners anything but a reason to be happy. New Zealand in particular realizes this especially clearly at present. Naturally, the United States has never abandoned its leadership role in the Western world -- let us forget the cliche of the free world. It has always been the strongest and predominant power and has often made ruthless use of its strength. However, and this is the true meaning of Reagan's claim, for 20 years, no U.S. administration has used or misused this supremacy among its own partners as rigorously as is increasingly being done now.

This does not have to be proven, because the West Europeans and the Japanese publicly or privately complain about this. The United States gets, or at least ties to get, what it wants by virtually all means, even though this often drastically violates its partners' interests. Nonetheless, we are stunned time and again to see the brutality with which power is wielded over so-called equal partners.

Take New Zealand, for instance. Prior to its recent election, the government of this small country of 3.2 million people promised it would keep New Zealand free of nuclear weapons and thus not allow U.S. nuclear-equipped warships to enter New Zealand's ports. This answered the mood in the country. When in the scope of planned joint maneuvers such visits by U.S. ships were forthcoming, the New Zealand people politely asked about the arms aboard the ships and were much less politely informed that that was no business of theirs, whereupon they decided that the U.S. ships would then not be permitted to enter their ports. Up to that point, everything was reasonably normal. What followed then, was not.

The interpretation of the term sovereignty by the New Zealand Government led to a furious outburst by Washington, whose immoderateness reveals a lot. Retaliatory measures were publicly threatened, including the lifting of the most favored nation status in trade and even a real economic war. The State Department spokesman said that an example was to be given which was to be a signal not only to New Zealand but to all nuclear arms opponents and other forces in some Western countries, to the effect that the course supported by them would not remain without consequences for relations with the United States. Naturally this reaction also indicates fear that the antinuclear arms virus could spread, but it particularly shows an unconditional claim of leadership, with no right of objection. This example is sufficient to illustrate to entire generations of international law students what imperialism is. However, this is just one example.

The Greek Government has been exposed to threats and defamations for months now because it has not allowed itself to be made the henchman of all demands by the U.S. leading power. The Belgians and Netherlands people are no better off regarding the missile deployment issue. I think the head of government of a bourgeois country like New Zealand deserves our respect because he refuses to yield to this pressure, struggles against it, and up to now even with success. This example also is remarkable because the U.S. Administration is about to exert pressure on its allies and partners in the world regarding a much more important issue. It demands that they unconditionally support its space militarization plans.

These plans are not just an advertising campaign by Defense Secretary Weinberger, as the bourgeois media wrote about the international defense forum in Munich over the weekend. Behind the scenes, and no one should doubt this following the New Zealand events, not only is an advertising campaign being launched but demands are being raised. Weinberger said in Giessen today that the space weapons are to become a common project of the allies.

Washington, meanwhile, has realized that for the first time in recent decades of military history, not even its closest friends were happy when the militarization of space was initiated. This together with opposition by the West European public and the Soviet Union's urge for a clear ban on such an arms race in outer space -- all this jeopardizes these intentions. Therefore, great efforts are being made, at the international defense forum in Munich, for instance, in an attempt to make the star wars plan palatable to others. The only problem is that there are no palatable arguments.

If Weinberger says in his speech in Munich that it would be a great thing if space weapons allowed us to give up the policy of nuclear deterrence and that the space shield would render nuclear arms unnecessary and ready for scrapping, we have only to ponder a moment to be amazed at such nonsense. Supposing it really is the U.S. goal to abolish nuclear arms, why do it in such an idiotic, indirect way? Why invest hundreds of billions in space weapons, if it can be done much easier? Why not simply scrap a certain number of these nuclear arms every year through negotiations with the Soviet Union? After all, there are proposals to this effect by the Soviet Union, proposals going as far as the total scrapping of all nuclear arms. Isn't this also the meaning of the Geneva negotiations?

Another question is, if the United States wants to abolish nuclear arms in this way, the shield, that is the space weapons system, would be absolutely useless once this goal -- the abolition of offensive missiles -- is reached. Why then this gigantic effort? The attempt to claim that the star wars plans have a peace-promoting and even peace-preserving purpose cannot be taken seriously. What remains is the real purpose -- gaining superiority and an offensive advantage by depriving the enemy of counter-strike capability.

However, this hardly allows the United States to win support for the militarization of outer space. The dilemma of the star wars supporters is that their supposed arguments are and remain questionable, and their true intentions are bound to intensify opposition to the militarization of space. This dilemma was shown very clearly in Munich by the reactions of the French, the English, Social Democrats, and even Americans like Senator Hart who opposed Weinberger. The only possibility for those who nonetheless want to reach their goal is exerting pressure on those who allow themselves to be brought under pressure.

Thus the U.S. reaction to the rebellious New Zealanders also has something to do with the U.S. space plans. Opposition, wherever it may emerge, is to be nipped in the bud, because as Reagan said in his State of the Union address, we have resumed our traditional historic role as a leader of [words indistinct].

One thing should be added. At the Munich international defense forums, the FRG representatives regrettably were the only ones to pledge support for the U.S. space plans.

Kaeubler on Munich Forum

DW130659 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] The international military forum in Munich, at which politicians and military experts spoke over the weekend on issues related to the NATO countries' security policy, was marked by strong controversies. Above all, the speech by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger met with contradiction. Horst Kaeubler discusses the reaction to this speech.

[Kaeubler] The West European allies are not supposed to believe that America is retreating into a fortress, protected by a space-based missile defense system. No, the U.S. defense secretary stated that instead of decoupling from West Europe, Washington has invited its allies to join in, to the degree possible, with the strategic defense initiative, which the White House has termed the star wars program. Weinberger said that the skeptical allies would be relieved to know that the research program for space-based weapons was of a defensive nature.

From the very moment the $26 billion project for the development of space weapons was conceived, there has been displeasure in Washington over the uneasiness expressed by West European countries and over accusations against the United States that it may be starting the most dangerous arms race of all time. This is why Weinberger's speech at the international military forum in Munich, a forum of politicians and experts from NATO countries, was based on the intention calculated at the highest level to sound the attack against the opponents of space armament and to force the West European allies to adopt the U.S. position. What Weinberger announced in Munich may be only the beginning of a large-scale campaign aimed at imparting U.S. discipline to NATO.

FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU observes today that it certainly was no coincidence that Washington's star wars program became the key issue at the meeting in Munich. As Andrey Gromyko has stated, if the aproaching Geneva negotiations are to produce tangible results, then a ban on space weapons will become a key issue. The joint statement agreed on by Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz early this year in Geneva speaks in direct terms about preventing militarization of space. This is a great obligation to which both states have committed themselves.

Is the U.S. defense secretary not undermining this agreement, and does his speech not give special cause for alarm? Despite his arguments, Weinberger obviously was not able to get the majority of the NATO allies to support Washington's arms projects in space. French Defense Minister Hernu spoke in favor of the exclusively peaceful use of space. The French politician also did not accept Weinberger's characterization of the missile defense weapons as defensive. Hernu said that it must rather be feared that the deployment of these weapons will result in increasing the arms race in the field of offensive nuclear weapons. The French minister supported negotiations initially on a limited ban on laser weapons in space.

Likewise, Pattie, the British minister of state for information and technology, expressed reservations, and even in the U.S. capital, the dispute over the administration's star wars program is increasing. Retired General Scowcroft called Washington's plans for the militarization of space a serious obstacle in the way of success at the forthcoming Soviet-American negotiations. Scowcroft was not only a security adviser at the White House for several years, but was also appointed only recently by President Reagan to head a government commission that is to decide on U.S. strategic weapons.

Gary Hart, who was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, also spoke at the international ministry forum in Munich and addressed words of warning to the Reagan administration. He said that there is no technical wonder drug for a problem like the arms race. This problem can only be dealt with by political and diplomatic means, he said.

U.S. ARMS SPENDING BLAMED FOR INFLATED DOLLAR

DW121323 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Siegbert Gedlich commentary]

[Text] The continuing rise of the U.S. dollar is causing unrest and confusion on the capitalist foreign exchange markets. At the beginning of the week, new highs against other Western currencies were reached. Listen to Siegbert Gedlich.

[Gedlich] In Frankfurt/Main, the FRG's largest money market, the value of the U.S. dollar yesterday surpassed DM3.25. The last time the dollar was at this level was 13 years ago when, as is generally known, it went into a long decline that finally led to the minimum value of DM1.71 in January 1980. Measured against this, the current rate amounts to a gain of about 90 percent.

The dollar rates against the Swiss franc, the Italian lira, the French franc, and the Netherlands guilder have also reached record levels.

This development is being watched with great concern in the Western world because the dollar is not just any currency, but continues to be the most important capitalist trade currency. The prices of about 60 percent of all commodities and services on international markets are based on the dollar, and in the case of petroleum and other raw materials, the dominance of the dollar is even more marked.

The strength of the U.S. currency is increasingly becoming a factor of insecurity in world trade and contains risks that can barely be comprehended. It is definitely no secret that the present U.S. economic and fiscal policies do not provide any solid support for the national currency of the United States. Why is it, then, that the dollar continues to be grossly overvalued?

As grotesque as it may seem, it is the very miserable state of the U.S. national finances and the continued indebtedness of the largest capitalist country that are creating an artifically inflated demand for the dollar. Never in the history of the United States has the gap between revenues and expenditures in the federal budget been as large as it has been since President Reagan's inauguration.

To finance the unparalleled arms program, the White House each week obtains credits amounting to billions from private capital markets. The country's insatiable need for credits naturally drives interest rates up, and the resulting higher interest rates attract a great influx of foreign capital. By using foreign capital to help finance armament, the United States is well on the way toward becoming the number one debtor country in the world before the year is over.

President Reagan's latest draft for the next fiscal year has clearly demonstrated that the deficits in the U.S. budget, deficits which drive interest rates up, will not be reduced.

This means that the selfish and adventurous fiscal policy of the United States and all its resulting burdens on the partner countries will continue. This is why Western finance experts are justly warning against the disastrous consequences being created for the whole structure of the capitalist trade and payment system by the unscrupulous manipulation of the dollar.

HOFFMANN AWARDS MERITORIOUS CIVIL DEFENSE UNITS

DW131123 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The GDR's civil defense workers and volunteers are observing their day of honor today. On this occasion, Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann awarded banners to meritorious units. They were presented at ceremonious roll calls by civil defense chief Lieutenant General Fritz Peter and his deputies. Workers from industry, agriculture, and other areas of society pledged their readiness for action at all times for peace and socialism, and to contribute to the strengthening and protection of the Republic in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

Other units and operational forces of the civil defense were awarded honorary names of antifascist resistance fighters for their exemplary performances.

Honecker Sends Greeting

LD120021 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The SED Central Committee has conveyed thanks and appreciation to the members and voluntary workers of the civil defense forces for their efforts to strengthen the GDR and to defend peace. It is stressed in the letter of greetings, which is signed by Erich Honecker, on the occasion of Civil Defense Day, that a considerable contribution has been made in many spheres to preventing accidents and catastrophes, protecting the lives and health of the citizens, ensuring the flow of production and maintaining material values. The members and voluntary workers of the civil defense forces receive great respect from the citizens of the GDR.

HAGER MEETS WITH PCF POLITBURO MEMBERS

LD112313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, 11 Feb (ADN) -- The tradition of fraternal relations between the SED and the PCF and the importance of developing them further in the struggle against the imperialist confrontation and arms drive policies, and for detente and disarmament in Europe, was upheld by politicians of both parties on 11 February in Paris.

At the end of his visit to Paris, Kurt Hager, member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, met members of the PCF Central Committee Politburo Rene Le Quen and Georges Valbon. Kurt Hager paid tribute to the importance of the 25th PCF Congress, which finished on 10 February, and wished the French Communists success in carrying out the decisions.

GUENTHER KLEIBER HOLDS TLAKS IN HAVANA

For coverage of the visit to Cuba by Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles, see the Cuba section of the 12 February Latin America DAILY REPORT.

MSZMP'S SZUROS DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD120405 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1815 GMT 11 Feb 85

[The "Radio Diary" program, with program moderators Eva Vertes and Zsolt Szalai, and MSZMP Secretary Matyas Szuros -- live]

[Excerpts] [Szalai] We welcome our program's guest, Dr Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who has been kind enough to undertake the by no means easy task of answering your questions on foreign policy.

[Vertes] Incidentally, our telephone lines have been open since 1500, and you may ask your questions right up until the end of the program at 2045. Our phone numbers are 336-516 and 131-449.

[Szalai] I think our listeners will recall that it has become a tradition that each year's first edition of "Radio Diary" deals with foreign politics. I hope Matyas Szuros will forgive me for saying that we would like to establish another tradition by asking him, as Central Committee secretary, to take part in this program. He was, of course, our guest on this program a year ago.

[Szuros] I am pleased that this opportunity has been provided and I hope that we can contribute to providing information on foreign policy through this program.

[Vertes] So, we may now welcome you as an acquaintance. Yet, for those who do not happen to have a copy of "Who's Who?" handy, let me say a few things about the career of our guest, Matyas Szuros. He is 51, was born in Puespoekladany, and was educated at the Moscow Institute of International Relations. He began his career as a diplomat and has stayed on in his profession in the field of foreign affairs. He was a political officer, and later head of department at the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department. He has represented Hungary as an ambassador, first in Berlin and then in Moscow. He has been a member of the Central Committee since 1978 and has been a secretary of the Central Committee for nearly 2 years.

[Szalai] After this brief introduction, let us get on with the work. A question that has been put by listeners -- and is an obvious way for us to begin -- is as follows: What has changed in international politics since we last sat in front of this microphone a year ago? To put it another way, how would you assess 1984?

[Szuros] I think that at this time last year, that is to say, at the beginning of 1984, we would have settled for the international situation that currently prevails. Naturally, that is all relative. What we were dealing with at the beginning of 1984 was the first phase of the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, when the international situation had been sharpened to an extremely great extent and, naturally, it had serious consequences. However, there was more to it than that because the Americans carried on with the realization of their strategic arms programs, such as the MX missiles, Trident submarines and B-1 bombers, and they also pressed for further ones, as for instance, giving concrete shape to the plans for militarizing space.

As a result of pressure from the United States, the discriminatory economic measures of the NATO countries against the socialist countries continued. This included, among other things, discussions on extending the so-called Cocom boycott list, which clearly did not contribute to improving the international atmosphere. The military-political tension also affected other spheres. It is a well-known fact -- well understood by the Hungarian public -- that the socialist countries were compelled to stay away from the Los Angeles Olympics.

Long-standing local crises had a negative effect in areas such as the Middle East and Central America; then there was the Iraq-Iran war dragging on for so long; the hotbed of crisis in South Africa, and so forth.

As a result of all this in 1984, or at least during most of that year, the dangerous processes and aspects of tension dominated rather than those of detente in international politics and on the international stage. At the same time, I must also mention that despite all that, no irreversible break in relations between socialist and capitalist countries took place, nor did it take place in international life in general. Promising phenomena, steps, and events also took place in international politics. Thus, as compared to the fact that the United States and NATO carried on with their endeavor to gain military superiority, and as compared to other similar phenomena, the positive factors of international conditions also had an effect. Thus, for instance, mutual interests in normal East-West relations had a restraining influence on the threat of a world war. This effect was felt in the capitalist countries and, naturally, the efforts of the socialist countries contributed to that. The system of institutions created in the spirit of Helsinki also had a moderating effect. This has remained because the Stockholm conference and the MBFR talks in Vienna have continued.

Finally, the most promising developments were the meetings between USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko, and Reagan and Shultz in September 1984, and then the Soviet-American foreign ministers meeting in Geneva in January this year. At this last meeting, agreement was reached on the resumption of comprehensive arms limitation talks, which are due to begin on 12 March. Therefore, the international situation is currently less tense and gives cause for hope. However, we have no illusions.

[Szalai] Here we have a question from a listener. Zsuzsa Dudas has asked whether politicians are capable of pulling together for the solution of global problems. First of all, there is the question of peace and war, naturally, but the food crisis, the energy shortages, and environmental pollution are all global problems. Do you agree with the view that these issues can only be solved jointly?

[Szuros] I agree completely, for it is undoubtedly true that the most dangerous thing for mankind is the arms race, which can have incalculable consequences. At the same time, it is beyond doubt that there are such great global problems like, for example, overpopulation. According to certain scientists, by the year 2,000 there will be 6 billion people on earth. It appears that there can be no stopping until 10-12 billion. In other words, there is the problem of feeding them.

In addition, there is the deterioration of the biosphere, the exhaustion of natural energy resources, the erosion of the environment, etc. These are great global problems that will be eased and ultimately solved through the joint effort of countries of the globe with different social systems and by representatives of the countries of the different regions of the world. For, after all, a situation can occur in the world that will not be caused by the buildup of arms so much -- because we hope that in this sphere, too, we shall be able to achieve results -- but a catastrophic situation can arise in conjunction with other serious problems. I do not want to paint too black a picture, but undoubtedly there are great tasks and questions that face mankind.

[Szalai] The decisive element of world policy is the Soviet-American relationship. I suppose others will agree with this. Here we can report on a certain progress since the beginning of 1984. How much of this is reality and how much wishful thinking? This has been asked by Arpad Velecsey, our listener in Kecskemet.

[Szuros] In deed, it can be said that the weight of the two leading powers is decisive in world politics. I would like to add to this that naturally it is indeed the world powers which shape the framework of East-West cooperation. However, within this framework, all interested countries must contribute, must take part.

[Szalai] This (?refers) to small countries, medium-sized countries...?

[Szuros] Undoubtedly, it refers to them all. All the big ones, the medium ones, and the small ones have their task in this respect. If we consider the main issues of the Soviet-American relationship, now, it is without doubt, as I mentioned earlier, that these issues carry a decisive weight, for after all, the issue of the shaping of arms limitation and the arms race depend on the two leading powers. After all, they possess about 95 percent of the strategic weapons. A strained relationship between them has a negative effect on the entire East-West system of relations, while an improvement in their relationship creates a conducive atmosphere in the multifaceted forums such as in Stockholm, for example, as well as in bilateral relations. Therefore, undoubtedly many factors have contributed to the improvement of Soviet-American relations. It has helped, for example, that in America as well, certain masses of people have become active in this direction. The effect of West European countries: The West European countries have an interest in the maintenance of detente and in the development of mutually advantageous relations with the socialist countries. In addition to this, those committed to peace have become active almost all over the world. At the same time, the socialist countries have been making continuous efforts in the sphere of arms limitation, in the interests of peace and security, and this has an effect.

[Vertes] If we got as far as the subject of the expected Soviet-American talks, then let us listen to two opinions that are worthy of credit. You probably remember the television press conference of the Soviet foreign minister on 13 January, immediately after the Geneva meeting. [Passage omitted on the questions to Gromyko on perspectives for a possible agreement on preventing the militarization of space, and Gromyko's reply on the question of the expected consequences of the United States continuing the deployment of missiles].

[Szalai] It is proper to quote from U.S. opinions as well. When Ronald Reagan was inaugurated at the end of January, he said the following: [Passage omitted quoting Reagan's claims in his inauguration speech that the Soviet military buildup is unprecedented].

[Vertes] Perhaps even more characteristic of the American approach than this is what was said by the President last week in his State of the Union address. [Passage omitted on a part of Reagan's speech which states that the United States has been desiring an arms limitation agreement and wants to possess a strong defense system that will influence the Soviet Union to return to the negotiation table].

[Szalai] These two quotes indicate the Soviet and American positions for our listeners. What would you like to add to them?

[Szuros] It is beyond doubt that these statements reflect the differences between the two countries' positions. What I would like to add to this is that, naturally, there are very important negotiations about to begin between the Soviet Union and the United States. What is more, they will concern the most important issue, arms limitation, the limitation of nuclear weapons and space weapons. What I would like to emphasize in this connection is that there cannot be political detente without military detente. Therefore, curbing the arms race is a key issue. There is hope for progress, which would improve the international atmosphere as a whole, as well as East-West relations.

[Vertes] From everything that you have said and from what we have heard of the statements quoted, it is obvious that some sort of change has taken place in both positions compared to the state of affairs a year ago. How do you explain this?

[Szuros] The way I see it is that we should first speak about changes in the American position. In my view, the way the Americans think, the way they evaluate their own position, is that they are now strong enough to sit around the negotiating table. Previously, they said that the Soviet Union had achieved a position of superiority, which of course was not true. In other words, they feel themselves strong enough militarily, and aside from this, they are compelled to take the position of their Western European allies into consideration. Beyond this, the fact that it appears that they are beginning to get over the economic crisis may also play a part in this. In other words, there is a slight upswing. In addition to these factors, the Americans must also take the development of world opinion into consideration; that is, the worldwide stand taken by the proponents of peace.

I would like to refer to one further factor. I share Castro's view that one can detect a possible tendency in the activities of the Reagan administration indicating that it will be more realistic during the President's second term. The Soviet-American agreement concerning the opening of negotiations, among other things, points in this direction. Further, Castro could have also based his opinion on the fact that an American-Cuban agreement has been reached on Cuban emigration. In other words, there is some sort of hope, which we must naturally interpret in a realistic spirit. In my view, these are the motives that moved the U.S. Administration to approach these important issues in a more sober manner.

[Szalai] Let us stop here for a moment. I feel that the fundamental problem in Soviet-American relations and security policy in general is the different interpretation given the concept of security by the United States and the Soviet Union. What we say is that we are more secure if the sense of security of the other side also increases. The way they put it is that the security of the developed capitalist world increases when the socialist world feels itself to be under a greater threat. How do you see this?

[Szuros] We cannot accept this point of view. After all, what is primarily involved is that we profess the principle of mutual security, and humanity enjoys security, or at least a greater degree of security, when there is a balance of military power. This has developed gradually over the course of history. The Soviet Union has always only responded to the American steps, and this is how this balance developed by the second half of the 1960's. The Soviet Union does not aspire to, nor does it permit, a superiority in military strength. It possesses all the resources and means for securing this military equilibrium which is the fundamental guarantee for peace and security.

[Vertes] Jozsef Binde asks: Could it possibly happen that the United States might go to Geneva merely to gain time, while developing the space weapons during the negotiations? By the way, we are speaking so much about space weapons -- or, rather, it may be that we are frightening the listeners, the people, by talking about them -- the way the lay people put this question is by asking whether these weapons are really so dangerous. After all, so far these are only plans and not existing weapons. One could even say that these are merely pieces of paper lying on desks.

[Szuros] Well, yes, it is beyond doubt that all sorts of issues arise concerning the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. We can expect very complex negotiations because there has never been a set of negotiating topics like these between the two sides in the course of history. I have no illusions. It also appears on the basis of the statements that there is a significant difference between the approaches taken by the two sides, although both sides emphasize -- the Americans as well, of course -- that they wish to engage in serious negotiations.

I would like to stress that the Soviet Union is endeavoring to reach a comprehensive agreement, does not set the conditions, and is taking a stand in favor of radical solutions. The United States is also making positive statements and, after all, the preliminary agreement that has been reached by the foreign ministers of the two leading powers is in itself positive.

We have to include in our calculations that the arming of space, even in the form of plans, could open a new chapter in the arms race. After all, it could overturn precisely that which has developed during the past 15-20 years between the Soviet Union and the United States. It aims at replacing mutual deterrence, mutual danger, by the so-called protective umbrella, which would be stationed in space. If we wanted to use a simple expression, we could say that its purpose is to gain the ability to strike a nuclear blow. In other words, it aims at robbing the other side of the possibility of responding to an aggression. Precisely for this reason, this could give rise to almost incalculable, terrible, consequences. Thus, we very much agree with and support the determination of the Soviet Union aimed at nipping the arming of space in the bud; that is, at preventing it.

As regards the fact that the Americans are stressing that what they have in mind is research and that, supposedly, this is in accordance with certain agreements contained in SALT, brought about in 1972, we know that every weapon starts its career at desks and laboratories and consequently, these are very dangerous plans, even if we also realize that creating the means of arming space, or star wars, is something in the fairly distant future. Nevertheless, the political, military, and economic consequences are currently incalculable, and consequently, are extremely dangerous. This is why I am emphasizing that we fully understand and support the endeavors of the Soviet Union -- not only as an ally and friend of the Soviet Union. Everyone who soberly thinks about the fate of humanity today must support these endeavors.

[Vertes] Gabor Szekely asks: If the Geneva negotiations succeed, will the Soviet troops be withdrawn from Hungary?

[Szuros] Well, there is no such direct connection. The purpose of the Geneva talks is not that the American troops, for example, should be withdrawn from the territory the Western European countries, and naturally, nor it is that the Soviet forces should be withdrawn from the territory of Hungary. The purpose of these troops in Hungary is different: They are stationed in Hungary within the framework of the Warsaw Pact; on the basis of an agreement they are temporarily stationed in the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic. They are fulfilling a kind of internationalist mission on the basis of an agreement between the two states.

[Vertes] I now present the question of Mihaly Varad, our listener in Miskolc. Do you fear that the unfavorable development of Soviet-American relations influences East-West relations in general in such a way that it would almost paralyze the small or the smallish countries, in the East as well as in the West?

[Szuros] No, I do not think that such a situation can arise. It has already been mentioned that the two leading powers play a dominant role in international life. However, I agree completely with Foreign Minister Gromyko, who emphasized that in this situation, as well as during the lowest point of Soviet-American relations -- at the time of tension -- the small countries had their role to make efforts in a favorable direction and to influence the course of events. Today, too, in this situation, the small countries have their role. I would say only this: Today some 180 nation states exist in the world, and 159 are members of the United Nations. It is natural that even if the role of the two leading powers is as great and significant as it is, these many countries, taken together, one by one, and by groups, naturally have a role to play.

The big ones, the medium ones, and the small ones have the task of influencing events in the right direction because the danger still exists that people do not realize the extent of the consequences.

It also appears as though a significant proportion of governments still think in terms of traditional military doctrines. Therefore, everyone who thinks soberly and who has recognized the danger must raise his voice in the interests of peace and security, if nothing else. This has significance in itself, not to mention the fact that there can be very concrete and effective steps, too.

[Szalai] If we are on the subject of the recognition of danger, we would like to quote two authentic opinions. I think we cannot qualify the United Kingdom as a small country, but it is a fact that beside the two leading powers, it can only play second fiddle. Let us listen to the way British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described East-West relations when she answered questions from journalists in Budapest last year. [Passage omitted in which Thatcher says that the West does not endanger anyone and that arms talks are necessary.]

[Vertes] I would like to recall that Margaret Thatcher said this a year ago in Budapest. Remaining with Europe still, or more precisely, with East-West relations: The following is a brief excerpt from Erich Honecker's toast given in Helsinki last autumn. [Passage omitted of Honecker speech in which he says GDR is firmly committed to arms limitation and disarmament.]

[Szalai] Margaret Thatcher and Erich Honecker are no doubt divided by many things, but for me it was obvious from these little illustrations that they are unambiguously committed to dialogue. Do you share this opinion?

[Szuros] Yes, I do share this view. The maintenance of dialogue, the nursing of contacts is very important. I also agree that today's problems in international relations must be approached realistically, for the rapid return of detente cannot be expected. This demands efforts from everyone. A gradual transition can be made from the present cold peace into such a phase of detente or international life when the elements of detente will again dominate rather than confrontation politics.

[Vertes] We speak about the continent, although it would be difficult to speak about Europe without Yalta, which is even timely now. It is precisely this which offers us an opportunity to recall, to make it and to debate -- for today the assessment of the Yalta agreements are by no means identical on both sides of Europe. What is your opinion of this? It is not only me who asks this, but Miklos Torda.

[Szuros] True, the debate around Yalta has become inflamed. I would like to say that in my opinion, the Hungarian press deals with Yalta in the proper spirit, correctly and with the correct interpretation. The anti-Hitlerite coalition reached its peak at the time of the Yalta conference. It was very important then to coordinate efforts in the interest of the final destruction of the Hitlerite troops and to agree on the postwar conditions of a peaceful Europe and the creation of a kind of system. Well, now attempts are being made at putting a false interpretation on the role of Yalta and its effect, etc.

[Szalai] Excuse me for interrupting. Do you think the Western definition of Yalta is that it divided Europe in two? Is that what you have in mind?

[Szuros] Yes. They question not so much the territorial status quo, really, but the political and social status quo that has developed in Europe. Now, the questioning of this has a little bit of a small of war. The present situation has developed at a cost of great bloody sacrifices, and I fully share Comrade Honecker's opinion that it is correct that they [the GDR] are doing everything to prevent the start of war from German land. I would also like to emphasize that the defeat of fascism is a milestone in the history of Europe.

We must properly evaluate this important event, and we will have to remember the 40th anniversary in an appropriate manner. I think that here already the Western approach forecasts a shadow in that they primarily celebrated the Normandy landing and would like to forget about the fact that the Soviet Union took the main burdens in the destruction of fascism on its shoulders and played a decisive role in this respect.

[Szalai] Yalta led to Helsinki, that is, we could say that the postwar arrangement, the negotiations in Yalta and then in Potsdam, laid down the foundations for the creation, 30 years later in Helsinki, of the so-called Final Act, which defines the norms and bases of coexistence in Europe. Well, the United States also signed this agreement. However, despite this, it appears as if Washington is not fulfilling all the obligations following from it. Would you please comment on this statement?

[Szuros] Yes, unfortunately, there is a connection between Yalta and Helsinki; that is, in Western assessments of them. In escalating the arms race and in the way the United States treats other great issues, it is beyond doubt that it often gets into conflict, and frequently, with the Helsinki Final Act. I would approach this from a human point of view. President Reagan said not very long ago that socialism, communism is a part of history which, when reading the book of history, one can simply pass over. Well, this approach does not suggest a constructive spirit; at the same time, I also recall reading somewhere that De Gualle made the effort to even learn Russian before visiting the Soviet Union despite the fact that he was 75 years old. In other words, even in his thinking he already showed that he wanted serious negotiations with the Soviet Union. Of course, he also used such expressions as: France and the Soviet Union are eternal; that is he thought in terms of the nation, but in the final analysis, he played an extraordinarily constructive role in international life and in nurturing Soviet-French relations. I also recall Harriman, the great old man, the classic figure of American diplomacy. He dealt in a very realistic manner with the question of Soviet-American relations; that is, I could say, in the spirit of Yalta and Helsinki. Naturally, this can be interpreted in a wider context, but in any case, we also intend to work in the future in the spirit of Helsinki and to strengthen the processes of Helsinki, and thereby to reverse the course of events -- the processes -- in accordance with the content of the Helsinki Final Act.

[Vertes] We have spoken of the possibilities open to small countries, among whom our country must be categorized. The principles of Hungarian foreign policy are unchanged, while in practice we are adjusting to changes. What does 1984 tell us in this connection?

[Szuros] In 1984, Hungarian foreign policy was truly active; we engaged in wide-ranging activities. It is perfectly true that the fundamental principles and priorities of our foreign policy are unchanged. Our main task and goal is to make a contribution to improving the international conditions of our work of socialist construction. It is our fundamental task to develop and widen the links, the cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and we are ready to cooperate with every country that approaches us in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual advantage; they can depend on Hungary.

Overall, we can say that in 1984 our struggle was not in vain. The events essentially justified the correctness of our foreign political endeavors, which are naturally in harmony with the endeavors of the others socialist countries. After all, we coordinate our policies with those of the socialist countries.

[Szalai] I think it follows not only from our principles, but also, if you like, from our size, that this country should not protect itself from cold winds by boarding up its doors. This is what is usually denoted by the term, openness. What do you mean by this concept?

[Szuros] By this concept I mean that because of our geographical position, we are certainly interested in peaceful international conditions. However, I believe that this could be said of the majority of countries. I would add, therefore, that because of our economic openness, we are interested in developing normal commercial relations. In any case, it is my opinion that essentially every little country is interested in the international division of labor, in actively participating in the international division of labor. After all, this is the way for a small country to produce economically.

Besides this, it is well known that we create approximately half of our national income through foreign trade. Hungary is relatively poor in raw materials. Thus, in the interest of production, we are interested in preserving our openness and in maintaining a wide range of economic contacts. Our internal social stability provides the possibility of maintaining wide-ranging dialogues and contacts, primarily with the socialist countries, but also with the developed and developing ones.

In other words, we are open. We often manifest this by saying that we have a firm, principled policy and a flexible practice.

[Szalai] The next question: Why does Hungary not join one of the nuclear-free zones?

[Szuros] This is an interesting question. It obviously arises from an awareness that Hungary supports the plans for creating the various nuclear-free zones, for example, the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, as well as the nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and so on. These areas do not lie so very far from Hungary. However, such a proposal has not arisen so far. I think that an international situation could occur when we would also have to give some thought to the question of how we could provide concrete support, of how Hungary approaches the concrete solutions. After all, what exists so far only exists in theory, in other words, in the sphere of political negotiations, and not in practice. Thus, the idea is not entirely alien to us, but it must be said that it is not topical. Hungary is a member state of the Warsaw Pact and we are developing our policy within that framework, also taking cognizance of what is happening in NATO.

[Szalai] Of course, it might well be worth adding to this answer that we, Hungarians, have also signed all the agreements aimed at limiting the spread of nuclear weapons.

[Szuros] That is correct; we have a thesis, which we often voice and represent, which says that nuclear weapons should not be deployed in places where they are not already present, nor should their number or quality be increased. Unfortunately, in this respect we have not really found partners among the countries in West Europe and we have taken a stand in the United Nations in favor of this thesis without success. Nevertheless, we continue to take a stand for the fewest possible nuclear weapons and for life in the greatest possible security. It is in this sense that we support or sympathize with nuclear-free zones.

[Vertes] We have mentioned our allies. Let us now speak of what is most important, namely Hungarian-Soviet relations. Will the second half of the eighties bring some sort of change in this sphere or is continuity certain?

[Szuros] Continuity is certain. Hungarian-Soviet relations are firm; they are constantly developing. We live in good friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, our great neighbor. This is our historic achievement; the strengthening of relations is in our fundamental national interest. In every sphere of life our relations are expanding, our cooperation widening. In 1984, for example, the volume of our trade exceeded 8 billion rubles; it is enormous.

Good cooperation with the Soviet Union is vital for us. As we have said in the guidelines [for the forthcoming party congress], friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union are the most important external bulwark of our national independence and social progress.

[Szalai] Here is a question from our listener, Laszlo Szalai. In what respects has CEMA made progress since the CEMA summit last summer in the sphere of adjusting cooperation to the demands of life?

[Szuros] The CEMA summit was of very great significance. After all, it produced decisions to facilitate the smoothest possible shift by the socialist countries into the phase of intensive development. This is a key question in almost every socialist country. It is a fundamental program for us, a fundamental economic orientation, to develop cooperation with CEMA and bring it up to date in every respect. I would like to emphasize that we are not thinking of ending our openness; we want to realize wide-ranging cooperation in the future as well, not only with the socialist countries, but with the developed capitalist countries and with the countries of the Third World, the developing countries.

More specifically, at the summit it was discussed, and the participant countries decided, to ensure the supply of energy and raw materials on a community-wide scale and raise the coordination of economic policy to a higher level. The fundamental form and method of doing this continues to be plan coordination, but this will be realized in a more advanced, more developed form. Besides this, decisions were reached on other important issues. The essence is to speed up our scientific-technological progress, to make our cooperation more modern and to facilitate the development of the socialist countries individually, as well. This is for us both a community interest and a national interest.

[Vertes] A meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was planned for January and then a brief communique was issued noting that it had been postponed. Why was that? This is asked by our listener Laszlo Gyuricza. There is another related question, asked by a listener wondering whether Konstantin Chernenko's state of health played any part in the postponement of the meeting.

[Szuros] I can firmly say in answer to that question that no questions or problems of a political kind played any part in the postponement. Rather, the problems and considerations were of a technical or personal type. I suppose that what I have in mind can be understood from this reply: As far as Comrade Chernenko is concerned, I myself have met him several times in the course of my career and I know that Comrade Chernenko has had respiratory troubles in the past. This bitterly cold winter has been very trying even for healthy people and he is not a young man any more. I can imagine that he may have certain health problems. However, as we read in the communique the other day, he attended and addressed a meeting of the Politburo. In other words, Comrade Chernenko is working.

[Szalai] Let us stay on the subject of the USSR. There is another question here to the effect of whether the formulation of a new party program in the USSR represents a backward step. This is because, in accordance with the new program, the task of the decades ahead is not to create the conditions of communism but those of developed socialism.

[Szuros] Yes, indeed, that is an interesting matter because, on the surface of it, it may appear to be a backward step. In reality this is not so. The statement that at present it is not communism that is being built in the USSR but that the country is in the initial phase of constructing a developed socialist society, is based on a realistic analysis of the situation.

It takes into account all the consequences of that statement, in other words the reality that exists in the USSR. In fact, this is not a backward step; on the contrary, it has a mobilizing effect on the whole of society. This is because if we are building communism then everyone receives supplies according to their needs while if we are at the initial stage of the construction of a developed socialist society then property relations are more flexible and are to be interpreted in a more flexible way. This applies, for instance, to individual initiative, household farming, and many other things. Perhaps you can understand what I have in mind: The USSR has not taken a step back but has drawn certain lessons from practice and, in accordance with these, the program has been modified and the stage at which the USSR has arrived in the construction of socialism has also been determined in the light of these.

[Vertes] And now for our next question which brings us to another subject. Laszlo Kuerti, a listener from Szeged, asks what stage consolidation in Poland has reached and to what extent that has been hindered by the Popieluszko case.

[Szuros] It must be said, and for this credit must be given to the Polish leadership, that Poland is consistently moving ahead on the road of consolidation. This is, of course, no simple matter. There are reversals in this. Yet, undoubtedly, this revival can be felt in the economy. Besides, there has been a great improvement in the provision of supplies for the population. In the political sphere the most important point is that the party is becoming more and more confident and is directing political life in the country in a conscious and organized way. That is the most important point; unity and cohesion are gaining strength within the party and this applies also to the party's leading role.

As far as the Popieluszko case is concerned, an attempt was unfortunately made to deal a blow against the most sensitive area, namely the area of trust between the party and the masses. Unfortunately, this succeeded in many respects and is causing more than a little disturbance in the political life of Poland. However, in the final analysis, those who planned this will not achieve their goal. At least, this is the conclusion we may reach on the basis of the events. I would like to refer to the fact that even the church has been treating this issue in a careful and considerate way. It has not joined this frontal attack and provocation against the state.

[Szalai] If you will allow me, I would like to add a few words to this. Our Warsaw correspondent Jozsef Laszlo was back here recently. We had a discussion and his impression was that the openness, purity, and unambiguous sincerity which characterized the Polish leadership in this affair and in uncovering the crimes of the perpetrators strengthened far more than weakened the position of the state.

[Azuros] Looking at it from here, in Budapest, we also think the Polish leadership's approach is quite correct. They have endeavored in a sincere and self-confident way to uncover in the most consistent way the promoters of this criminal act and have taken its perpetrators to task.

[Szalai] There is a flood of questions here on relations between Hungary and our neighbors, Czechoslovakia and Romania. Let us look at Czechoslovakia first. Recently people's attention has been aroused by the fact that it has been difficult to buy Czechoslovak Korunas. One of our listeners, Geza Nemes, is saying that there have also been restrictions on tourism between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. As far as Czechoslovak Korunas are concerned, I am sure that this issue is not the chief characteristic of relations between the two countries. Yet, we would still like to have an answer whether there has been any improvement here.

[Vertes] I have another question on this subject area. Listeners have not heard for a long time about the planned Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric power station. What is its current status?

[Dzuros] First of all, I would like to return to the matter of the korunas. This has now been settled. There were, indeed, certain difficulties in this area, but I think that this is no longer a subject of discussion. There are sufficient sums of korunas for those intending to travel to Czechoslovakia.

[Szalai] And there will also be enough snow?

[Szuros] Yes, there is also plenty of snow in Czechoslovakia. As far as the whole of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations is concerned, relations are settled, friendly, and good-neighborly. We highly appreciate that, and we really appreciate that whenever problems arise, we can always discuss them with the Czechoslovak leaders in a frank and open atmosphere. Most recently the 1-day meeting between Comrade Kadar and Comrade Husak in Budapest was of great importance. In the course of that meeting we dealt with each serious issue in turn. Our leaders reviewed these matters and where it was necessary, took the appropriate steps. So, this is what characterizes Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations and we have an interest in this. Czechoslovakia is a country with a developed industry and people's economy and, as neighbors, we depend on each other.

The other question relating to the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam and power station does undoubtedly raise some issues. However, I would like to stress that the Hungarian administration and the Hungarian leadership are as much concerned about the fate of our country and environmental issues as those who may doubt this. So, what are we dealing with? The idea of building a dam arose in the 1950's. However, for various reasons, this was postponed at the time. I have in mind events both in Hungary and Czechoslovakia which did not make it possible to realize this project. An agreement was reached in 1977 about the joint construction of the dam. According to calculations worked out at the time, the additional energy thereby generated would have had a favorable effect. At that time the extent of its effects on the environment could not be assessed and calculated in an exact way in the absence of domestic or international experiences of the kind required. Today we can see this issue more clearly.

Problems connected with protecting the environment are now surfacing in a more serious and more comprehensive way. For this reason, on the basis of mutual agreement, we modified the original agreement in 1983. We postponed the date of the completion of the dam. At present it is the scientists' turn to analyze in a comprehensive way, and carry out scientific research on and assess the potential further effects on the environment that may come about following the construction of the dam. This work will be completed by the scientists by the middle of this year. On the basis of this complex examination of its effect on the environment, it will be the task of the administration and other organs, in conjunction with our Czechoslovak friends, to decide what additional measures need to be taken to ensure that the environment will not be damaged, at the expense of the population, either in Hungary or Czechoslovakia.

[Szalai] Let us move on to the subject of Hungarian-Romanian relations. Our listeners have said that they have heard little about results brought about by the most recent visit of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi to Bucharest. Would you please address that issue?

[Szuros] I would like to stress, first and foremost, also in connection with Hungarian-Romanian relations that the basic principles remain unchanged. What are our two most important points of departure? One of these is to do with the fact that we have coexisted with the Romanians for over 1,000 years. We are neighbors. We must be able to draw the necessary conclusions from that. The other point is that we are dealing here with two socialist countries. In this respect our fundamental goals and endeavors are the same and the fundamental interests of the two peoples are identical.

We take these as our point of departure when we do our utmost to ensure that both in the spheres of politics, the economy, and culture on the one hand, and on the other, in contacts between the two populations, an area which is particularly important here, things go well. Basically, things are all right, but from time to time serious problems and even tensions arise in Hungarian-Romanian relations which we would not like to overdramatize.

Certain troubles originate from the past and sometimes these are revived. We are striving to settle these in a spirit of good friendship, mutual respect, and understanding. We could also feel during the course of our foreign minister's visit that there was such an endeavor and there was a striving of this kind on the part of both sides. The foreign minister's visit itself contributed to settling and solving certain problems, as in the sphere of contacts between members of the two populations.

In addition to that we will continue meetings between the secretaries of our Central Committees. We are planning to welcome this year Romanian Premier Dascalescu and there will also be an exchange of parliamentary delegations. On the basis of our original platform, that is to say the agreement reached in Debrecen and Oradea in 1977, we are striving to develop relations in a comprehensive way and to take steps so that a meeting at the highest level can take place. In my view, such a meeting would be of fundamental importance in our relatins and their further development.

[Vertes] You have already answered a question relating to this from a listener from Nyekladhaza. Incidentally, in the guidelines for the congress, the Central Committee said on the subject, now I quote: The national minorities have an important role in developing friendship between Hungarians and neighboring peoples. We consider their contacts with peoples having the same mother tongue as natural and we are promoting these contacts. Let me note at this point that the guidelines refer to the national minorities living in Hungary. This is how the text goes on: Similarly, we consider it a natural requirement that citizens of the Hungarian national minority living in neighboring countries should also be able to cultivate their mother tongue, develop their national culture, and contribute to strengthening the friendship between our peoples and cooperation between our countries. This is as far as the quotation goes. What would you like to add to this?

[Szuros] I basically agree with the point of view expressed in the question. It must be said that we do not want to trivialize worries and problems. After all, the questions of nationalities is not a simple one. However, we want to produce a result primarily through our own example. We want to maintain and regulate the affairs of the national minorities in Hungary so as not to provide grounds for attacks or complains directed against us. That is the first point.

The second point I would like to stress is that, naturally in the spirit of the Leninist nationalities policy, we also believe that the national minorities should be given everything that is necessary for their cultural activities and the cultivation of their languages. We would also like to stress that the majority nationalities cannot be attentive enough to the needs of the national minorities. I also agree profoundly with what Lenin said that in this sphere equality can only be really put into practice by discriminating in favor of the smaller national groups. We still have plenty of tasks in Hungary but I do think that such tasks also exist in other countries. In conclusion I would like to stress in connection with this question that we consider that the very existence of national minorities, in particular in the neighboring countries, provides and represents an additional opportunity for enriching our relations even further. In other words, they can act as a connecting bridge. They can enrich the lives of the peoples of both countries and our friendship.

[Vertes] Incidentally, on the subject of representation, a listener from phone number 16-138 in Szeged asks why the Romanian consulate in Debrecen has been closed.

[Szuros] According to official information received from our Romanian friends, the consulate general in Debrecen, as well as a number of other missions, have been closed for economic reasons. In other words, a number of consulates and trade missions were closed for purely financial considerations.

[Szalai] And now another question from one of our listeners. It appears that our relations with the People's Republic of China have improved recently. How far have we moved and what are the further opportunities?

[Szuros] Hungarian-Chinese relations are indeed developing well, I would like to stress that one is dealing here primarily with interstate and intergovernmental relations. It is a good thing that the Chinese leadership and the Chinese party have drawn certain conclusions from history and the Chinese Government is also striving to develop relations. We have achieved fairly good results primarily in economic cooperation. The volume of Hungarian-Chinese trade in 1984 amounted to around 300 million Swiss francs and, if I am right, that is equivalent to about $150 million.

[Vertes] Are there no interparty relations at all? For instance have we invited the Chinese to our party congress?

[Szuros] We have not invited the Chinese to our party congress. Incidentally, they did not invite us to their last congress. The conditions are not yet ripe for the reestablishment of our interparty relations. This is also the case with a number of other socialist countries. As far as the issue of the congress is concerned, I would like to mention just by way of informing you that we sent a copy of our published guidelines for the congress. Our Chinese friends appreciated that.

[Szalai] Last year we had a spectacular series of visits in Budapest from the developed capitalist countries. Hungarian leaders also visited important West European countries. Can we expect this diplomatic offensive to continue this year?

[Szuros] We are going to continue this type of foreign political endeavor. However, I would like to say here that 1984 was an almost unique year in the history of Hungarian diplomacy as regards our activities in this direction. After all, within the space of 12 months summit-level meetings were held with six member-states of NATO and with two neutral countries, and the British and Italian heads of government visited our country for the first time. This was tremendous activity. For the sake of comparison I would like to mention the fact that in the course of a quarter of a century only four heads of state and government visited Hungary during the Horthy era. Thus, there is a difference between the evaluation of contemporary Hungary and Horthy Hungary, a very significant difference, in favor of socialist Hungary. This includes our foreign political endeavors as well, but first and foremost the background which is represented by the stability and achievements of the Hungarian People's Republic.

[Vertes] Several listeners have asked whether our guest could say more about Ferenc Havasi's visit to the United States, over and above what we have heard so far.

[Szuros] I cannot say much more than what has already appeared in the papers, that is, in the papers today and Sunday [10 February]. At any rate, it is a sign of the esteem in which our policies are held that Comrade Ferenc Havasi has been invited to America; he by the way, was invited by American congressmen and the American section of the IPU.

The purpose of his visit was to acquaint himself with the United States and to meet leaders of economic and political life; it was within this framework that his meetings with Reagan, Bush, and Shultz came about. He also met many of the American state functionaries, as well as leaders of American enterprises and financial experts. Besides this, another purpose of his visit was to contribute to the cultivation of Hungarian-American relations.

[Szalai] The next question comes from Laszlo Karo. To what extent has the Hungarian economy been affected by the talks which Comrade Szuros had with Mrs Thatcher in England recently?

[Szuros] Yes, I had a pleasant meeting with Mrs Thatcher. However, the fundamental purpose of my visit was not to deal with economic issues or the topical tasks within the sphere of our cooperation, although this was undoubtedly an aspect of our talks. We primarily discussed topical international issues, and the tasks connected with relations between the two countries. It was also my task, among other things, to acquaint myself with Great Britain and its policies.

[Vertes] Here is another topical question: What is the difference between the old and the new program of the PCF?

[Szuros] The 25th PCF Congress ended yesterday. The task of this congress was to summarize the lessons and experiences of the past few years and to draw certain appropriate conclusions among other things, from the election results, which were less favorable than previously, and from the situation which arose from the PCF leaving the government coalition, which it shared with the French Socialist Party. It is from these facts that the appropriate conclusions must be drawn. Now, instead of cooperating with the French [as heard] the main goal is to create a new popular solidarity. This was the topic of discussion at the 25th PCF Congress.

[Szalai] Looking at the clock, we do not have much time to discuss the Third World, and the various crises there. Thus, I would like to ask you to answer a question which has been posed by several listeners: How far does Hungary want to, and how far can Hungary, provide assistance to developing states?

[Vertes] And also a question which has been raised by several people, namely whether this sort of support has an adverse effect on our own standard of living?

[Szuros] I will try to give brief answers. The developing countries are increasingly important to us. After all, they comprise two-thirds of the countries of the world and the Third World is the scene of rapid, often unexpected changes. We conduct 13 percent of our foreign trade with them; this is double what it was a decade and a half ago. Hungarian export of expertise is also great in this sphere; we have several thousand specialists working in these countries.

Concerning help for them, this pertains mainly to the training of specialists. More than 2,000 students from these countries are studying in Hungary. Economic cooperation based on equality and mutual advantages is in itself a help to them, as it reduces their dependence on others, primarily on the imperialist powers. We are also providing help for them in the political and diplomatic spheres for their independence, their endeavors, and for the just settlement of their affairs.

We are giving outstanding aid to the countries with a socialist orientation; for example, by passing on our experience. Concerning aid as such, we provide this within the scope of our abilities and we are endeavoring to provide help and aid to developing countries which need it. However, we never do this at the expense of the standard of living or welfare of the Hungarian people. We provide help as far as our abilities permit.

[Vertes] Let us try to summarize what has been said in the last hour and a half regarding the outlook for 1985.

[Szalai] And could you please include in this evaluation the role which Hungary can take. I am putting it in this way because, as I hope you will agree with me, in recent times little Hungary has played a greater role in international politics than its economic weight and population would indicate.

[Szuros] It is our intention to do everything in the future as well in the interest of a coordinated policy among the socialist countries and in the interests of manifesting the interests of our nations. Thus, we shall continue the foreign policy which we have been pursuing. Concerning the prospects for 1985, I would like to say the following: I feel that we are once again at a crossroads; thus, 1985 could be a decisive year as to whether we succeed in turning the existing tension and confrontation toward detente, or whether tension remains and things worsen. It seems to me that we can be cautiously optimistic. In this respect the Soviet Union, the united strength of the socialist countries, and the endeavors of the peace-loving forces provide a very important foundation.

I would like to add to this that Geneva, that is, the Soviet-American negotiations, could provide the foundation for a more active process of detente. It also occurs to me that there will be opportunities for working toward detente, such as the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, which must be commemorated in a worthy manner. Humanity must be reminded of the devastation of World War II, people must think of the consequences of a nuclear war. Besides this, an important event could be the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference. I am also thinking of events such as the signing of the treaty with Austria; the 30th anniversary of this is also coming up. Furthermore, there is some improvement in the world economy, even if this cannot yet be felt so much here and in Europe as yet. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that something is happening in this sphere as well, and this could lessen the effect of protectionism. Thus, I have spoken of the fact that there is scope in the political, military, and economic spheres alike for working toward detente.

Finally, we come to the cultural sphere. In October, the cultural forum will be held in Hungary. This is a further opportunity from the aspect of the cultivation of East-West relations, as well as from the aspect of bilateral and multilateral realtions. I would also like to emphasize that we, the Hungarian People's Republic, will continue our endeavors, modestly, within the limits of our possibilities. We do not wish to boast of how much we have done; we have done these things out of conviction, in the interests of our people, in the interests of the socialist community, and in the interests of social progress and peace. I would like to speak of the achievements of our people. The most important result of the foreign policy of our party and government is that our people are living in peace and security, and the main guarantee for the successful continuation of our foreign policy is the trust, support, and national solidarity of our people; the national unity; and the stability of our social system -- in brief the successful continuation of our work of socialist construction.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS VERDICT IN POPIELUSZKO CASE

AU111530 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Feb 85 p 3

[Report by Correspondent Gabor Miklos: "The Voivod Court of Torun Passes Sentence"]

[Text] Sentence was passed 7 February in the Torun Court on those who kidnapped and murdered the Catholic priest Jerzy Popieluszko, of Warsaw, and of those accused of complicity and incitement. The trial has been going on since the end of January.

The court found the accused guilty and condemned principal defendant Grzegorz Pietrowski, former police captain and former head of a department of the Polish Interior Ministry, to 25 years imprisonment and a 10-year loss of civil rights. His accomplices, Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski, former lieutenants, were sentenced to 15 and 14 years imprisonment respectively. The court found Adam Pietruszka, the former deputy group head at the Interior Ministry, guilty of incitement to murder and complicity, and sentenced him to 25 years imprisonment and a 10-year loss of civil rights.

In substantiating the sentences, Judge Kujawa, chairman of the council, pointed out: The attitude of the accused was motivated by the antistate activity of Father Popieluszko and the fact that they felt helpless in this case. They were aware, however, that the act they were committing was against the law and contrary to Interior Ministry regulations. In its substantiation the court drew attention to the fact that the arbitrary terrorist act of the ex-police officers could have led to unpredictable internal consequences and could have caused a deterioration in the relations between the state and the church and a dangerous change in the internal atmosphere. The court condemned with particular severity the role played by Adam Pietruszka: The former deputy group head cynically exploited his role in the power apparatus to carry out a political provocation.

The sentence is not final.

CROATIAN COUNCIL PRESIDENT BEGINS TRADE TALKS

LD111859 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, arrived in Budapest Monday on the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Markovic is accompanied by Vjekoslav Srb, chairman of the Republican Committee for Energetics, Mining and Industry, Marian Strbasic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Agriculture and Forestry, Bozidar Cagro, chairman of the Republic Committee for Culture and Education, all members of the Republic Executive Council, Branko Bergman, chairman of the Republican Committee for Water Management, and managers of large-scale industrial units.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai. Present was Milovan Zidar, Yugoslav ambassador to Hungary.

Official talks opened in the parliament building in the afternoon. The parties are to discuss Hungarian-Yugoslav relations and the development of economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT ON NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

LD130118 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] You will now hear about a new -- rather, a renewed -- paying and accounting tool, the bill of exchange. It is significant, I might stress in advance, according to Andras Domany's summary, because last year nearly 160 enterprises owed a total of 38 billion forints to one another just because one or two enterprises proved insolvent, paralyzing the entire debt repayment system. Bills of exchange can promote a more rapid turnover of money. Of course, more comprehensive issues than this -- for example, Hungarian creditworthiness and currency turnover -- were also mentioned at today's National Bank press briefing. Matyas Timar, president of the National Bank, commented on this to our reporter.

[Begin recording] [Domany] You began the press briefing saying 1984 was a good year. We have not heard such a thing for quite a while. What made 1984 a good year?

[Timar] Naturally, we look primarily at the financial categories. Our convertible trade balance closed with a surplus of over $600 million. The convertible payments balance, which also contains things outside trade, closed with a surplus of roughly over $300 million. We were also successful in replenishing our currency stocks to a normal level.

[Domany] Does this mean stocks were replenished to the level of the period before the so-called liquidity crisis of 1982?

[Timar] Yes. This is a process which in fact started at the end of 1982 and continued in 1983-1984. And the debt structure has also improved. There are fewer short-term debts. [end recording]

[Domany] This, perhaps, was the most important information presented at the press briefing by the president of the National Bank, in addition to the important fact that the country's stock of debts decreased last year -- that is, although further debt was incurred, and there is a need for this, the totality of debts became smaller.

The National Bank took on some of the new credits from trade banks, for example by issuing bonds, and some credits from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Talks with the latter organization are taking place for this year, too. The World Bank always supports concrete programs -- in this case development of the precision chemical industry, animal-breeding and meat processing, and transport, according to the plan, with credits of some $100 million. Besides all this, the sum of debts must further decrease this year, which of course also means that the amount of money to be paid under the title of amortisation and interest this year is not small. Obviously, this, too, is why Matyas Timar emphasized that the heartening statistics should not be overly reassuring. The effect of international financial circumstances on the economy is calmer now than it was 2-3 years ago, but the economy cannot achieve lasting results without the necessary structural transformation, an improvement of market work, and an increase in competitiveness. All this, however, does not belong to the bank's sphere, but to that of production, trade, the entirety of economic management.

Interesting developments are taking place now in this sphere. The Budapest institute of the National Bank has been changed into an independent, Budapest Credit Bank; the enterprise bank and the former innovation fund have also become independent. Futhermore, the various smaller banks have been in the process of formation for years and the National Bank directs all these not by authority, but with its interest policy; with the prescription of so-called obligatory reserves, which stipulated how much of the bank's money can be used for lending purposes; or, for example, with the interest-rate of rediscounts.

This latter expression, which has not been common in our country for decades, is related to introduction of the bill of exchange in inter-enterprise turnover, as could be read in this morning's newspapers. If it sees adequate security backing it, the National Bank can buy up the bill of exchange, charging a certain sum so that the other bank, which originally received the bill of exchange, should get its money sooner.

All this is important because hitherto there was much, as they said, queueing. At the end of 1984, 159 enterprises were affected by this; they were waiting for 38 billion forints. However, the delay and insolvency of some enterprises brought down other enterprises, too, like an avalanche.

The commercial credit provided between firms -- because this is the technical name for this -- can ease the situation, of course, only in the case of firms whose payment problems are temporary so there will be someone willing to accept their bill of exchange.

There are also changes in enterprises' taking on of credits. It will be necessary for them to repay the money more rapidly, because the expiry will be calculated from the taking on of the first amount, and not from the completion of the investment. The management of the enterprises asking for credit will be examined more comprehensively before the bank's experts decide. The bottom line will remain profitability. However, State Secretary Matyas Timar added: Whether there is more credit available for useful and intelligent goals does not depend only on the bank. There is money for credit if there is a deposit -- that is, if the economic situation of the enterprise improves, if less is drawn away by the budget, if growth becomes faster. For this, great and general efforts are needed.

VERESS INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE SURPLUS

LD121552 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 11 Feb 85

[Text] Dear listeners: Last Tuesday Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress held a press conference in the parliament building. His message can be summed up thus: The main aim of our foreign trade is to improve the economic balance of the people's economy. Of course, if we expand this sentence, it also becomes apparent that in our convertible-currency trade an increased export surplus was achieved for the third year running. The surplus of about $600 million achieved last year surpassed the previous year's result by almost $50 million. These were the most important figures; I shall give no more statistics. Let us look behind the statistics instead: What is the background of the surplus? Istvan Szolos talks to Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress:

[Begin recording] [Szolos] Our plans for the 1980's prescribe a foreign trade surplus. This surplus was $600 million on convertible currencies in 1984. Does this cover the 1984 plans?

[Veress] According to the old plans this does not quite reach the prescribed figures but it is still in a region we consider satisfactory. If I take into account international problems and external obstacles hindering our export activities, such as discriminative obstacles, protectionism, and an unexpected plunge of prices of certain goods, then we must look upon this result as acceptable.

[Szuros] How does this surplus look in regional terms, that is, for developed capitalist countries, developing countries and socialist countries?

[Veress] In another positive development, the massive deficit in our trade with developed capitalist countries, which had even exceeded $1 billion in the past, last year shrank to about $200 million. This deficit was strongly counterbalanced by the convertible currency surplus achieved in our trade with other countries, thus mainly with overseas developing countries and partly with socialist countries. In other words, the two main sources of our trade surplus are the developing countries and our neighbors.

[Szolos] We look to weather forecasts in the summer and in the fall, that is, in the high season of agriculture, with peculiar anguish. Hungarian agricultural exports in earlier years were the cornerstone of the country's trade balance. In the past year or two, however, food prices have plunged on the world market.

[Veress] The products of the food sector have for a long time represented 30 to 40 percent of our convertible currency exports. This is a decisive amount. Without this there can be no trade surplus and one will not be possible for a long time yet. The coincidence of several unfavorable factors has resulted in significant price drops. Supplies have mounted mainly in Western Europe and these have supressed the prices in our country, in neighboring countries, and everywhere, even overseas. The economy has, therefore, been forced to take on the extra burden of filling some of the gaps caused by the price loss with increased exports, and in our country it is primarily the food industry that has traditionally been capable of this. In general, we do not preach that one economic sector should step in in place of another sector, because each sector should, after all, be responsible for and fulfill its own share. After all, the economy is a unit, a whole unit, from the point of view of total expenditure and total income. In answer to your question, therefore, I can say that on this occasion it was the agricultural sector which made up its own price losses with increased output, but it would be desirable for us to find new products in the productive sector, especially in the processing industry, capable of creating the desired external balance by increasing exports of goods produced economically and sold at favorable prices. [end recording]

CHERNENKO, GORBACHEV WORKS PUBLISHED IN BUDAPEST

LD121135 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Studies by Konstantin Chernenko and Mikhail Gorbachev on current issues of the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have been published in Hungarian by the Budapest-based Kossuth Publishing House.

The volume contains an article by the general secretary of the CPSU and head of state published in the 18th issue of periodical KOMMUNIST in 1984 on the targets of the construction of a developed socialist society, with particular reference to the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the formulation of the CPSU program.

The selection includes Chernenko's welcome to the participants of the national scientific conference held in Moscow last December. The conference discussed the implementation of the resolutions of the session of the CPSU CC in June 1983 on the furtherance of developed socialism and the party's ideological work.

Finally there is a speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, given at the scientific conference held last December. Work completed since the plenum of June 1983 is detailed, a stand taken on important political, economic and ideological issues, and direction for preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress indicated.

THEORETICAL CONFERENCE ON CAPITALISM REVIEWED

AU111531 [Editorial Report] The 9 February issue of NEPSZABADSAG carries on page 4 a 1,800-word article by Gabor Papp titled "For a More Exact Picture of Capitalism -- Arguments and Facts on the Kaposvar Conference." The article deals with the party-sponsored conference on capitalism that has just ended in Kaposvar.

The author introduces his review of the conference by stressing the need to know more not only about the socialist system in which one lives, but also about the other social order present in the world simultaneously with socialism, that is, capitalism. Papp reviews the subjects discussed at the conference and the lectures given.

In this context he mentions the lecture given by Mihaly Simai,academician, on the historical perspective of present-day capitalism, in which the academician drew attention to the frequent mistake that "theoretical debates and ideological analyses are often detached from concrete analysis of the capitalist economy and society."

Janos Berecz, chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG, is next quoted as delivering a lecture analyzing the place occupied by capitalism in the current international system, in which he recalled the characteristic features of capitalism "which propaganda often forget to mention." Berecz is quoted as saying that capitalism "has been forced by socialism into a double orientation: an increase in adaptability and, at the same time, the strengthening of its aggressiveness."

On the issues of armaments and ideology, the author mentions the lecture given by Ferenc Szucs, lieutenant general, deputy chief of staff, on the role of military policy factors and on the arms race initiated by the United States in order to "help the capitalist world out of economic crisis, to revive the militarized economy of the United States, to replace some 85 percent of the arms with more modern ones, ...and to economically weaken the socialist countries...."

Jozsef Lukacs, academician, is quoted in connection with his lecture on the capitalism of the eighties and the ideological advance of Western neoconservatism, in which he points out that "the right wing has made greatest use of the current crisis of capitalism."

On the activity of the different sections of the conference, Gabor Papp mentions the section dealing with economic issues, its activity summed up by Ferenc Kozma, professor at the political college, at the different discussions on the integration process and the changes in the conditions and forms of capitalist economic competition.

The working group dealing with the international policy of the capitalist countries is next mentioned, with Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister, summing up its activity.

On the question of how to evaluate the changes in the class structure of capitalism, the activity of the section dealing with the sociopolitical system and its problems -- as led by Istvan Huszar, general head of the Institute of Social Sciences -- is discussed.

Next the author mentions the working group dealing with ideological trends, led by Academician Jozsef Herman, who stressed that "we are witnessing a new offensive by neoconservatism, a new attempt by the right wing to become legitimate...."

The activity of the section dealing with capitalism and the subject of propaganda is then mentioned, led by Tibor Koves, head of the foreign policy department of MTI. He and the other participants are quoted as saying that "we must be well aware of the picture capitalism presents of itself, because only in possession of this picture can we successfully prepare counterpropaganda."

In conclusion, Gabor Papp mentions the final speech delivered by Mihaly Simai praising the conference and its activity, as a result of which "a more comprehensive and multilateral picture of capitalism emerged."

CHINESE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, REFORMS VIEWED

AU120959 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Peter G. Feher: "Chinese Economy -- Tourists Abroad"]

[Text] Not so long ago the saying in China was that anyone who has a bicycle, a wristwatch, a pedal-operated sewing machine, and a radio was considered to be a rich man. The situation has radically changed and today wealth is measured by four different industrial goods, even if these do not count as real wealth. Currently, the most sought-after industrial products are, in order, a color television set, an electric fan, a cassette recorder, and a washing machine. This already shows the considerable change the huge socialist country in the Far East has undergone in a few short years.

The Chinese papers surprise their readers almost daily with new things and, let us add, with examples worth following. Not so long ago they reported several peasants combining their income to purchase crop-spraying aircraft. Another report said a group of fishermen on the East China Sea used their boats for transporting tourists. We could enumerate a long list of examples before we reach one of the latest: Fifty Chinese peasants set out on a voyage not long ago. They did not set out on a domestic tourist trip -- domestic tourism is flourishing nowadays -- but visited a foreign country, and not just any foreign country, but Japan.

The new tourists can hardly be called "peasants" any more. They do not deal with agriculture and animal husbandry in the true sense of the word. Above all they supply services in their villages, and their annual income can be as much as 10,000 yuan, which is 30 times higher than the national average. It is apparent that the Chinese press does not place the successful farmers on its front pages as examples any more: instead it headlines those who make their living in village industry, in services. Nowadays more and more commentaries are appearing that claim that there are too many people in China involved in farming. There is too much manpower for the available, farmable land, a fact that preserves overparceling and hinders mechanization -- claim most of the commentaries.

It is worth noting this change. A few years ago, in 1978 -- when the CPC Central Committee made a decision to reform agriculture -- there were not many who expected that in a few years they would be arguing about efficiency, and purchase prices, and infrastructural investments and not about severe food shortages. At that time, there was a central decision to implement a contractual (responsible) system in agriculture according to which contracts will be signed with the peasant families in the agricultural areas of China -- where 80 percent of the population live -- to carry out various agricultural activities. The family can maintain or sell all that remains after paying an agricultural tax, payments for the state purchase, and payments for use by the collective. More than 90 percent of Chinese peasant families are working in the contractual system.

Now there are already plans for modernization of the system. Beijing is planning to eliminate the state monopoly on the purchase and distribution of food products. Ten commercial centers will be set up around the capital beginning in July, where the producers can directly sell their products to shop managers. In addition, of course, the "free markets" will also remain where small producers can sell their products directly to buyers, and not to the state, at up to twice the state price. A decision was made also on the need to transform all the buildings on the most important shopping streets into stores. Those who do not carry this out as of 1 April will be fined. It is also urged that as many mixed grocery shops as possible be opened as part of family ventures to supplement the big food stores in Beijing.

The mixed grocery shops will, of course, sell not only food but also industrial articles. It is the task of the industry to fill the shelves of the stores, and the Central Committee decided on the reform of industry last year. Essentially, this reform calls for reducing the number of enterprises under central plan management in the future, though government control will continue. Except for basic industrial goods, the price of the articles will be regulated by supply and demand. The government organs of different levels will guide the enterprises not directly but only in principle. A party document the size of a small book regulates in detail exploitation of the relatively large industrial capacity, one of the aims of which is to supply consumers with as many consumer goods as possible, consumers whose income has increased and who wish to spend their money.

As the town reform, as it is called in China, in force as of 1 January, is still in the early stages, it is impossible to draw extensive conclusions about its results. Last year's partial data on the industrial production of China are, however, available. According to the state Statistical Office, industrial production increased 50-70 percent. More than 1.1 million color television sets were produced in China last year. It is obvious that the good economic results created the conditions for advance towards comprehensive economic change.

Chinese agriculture can be proud of record yields over the past few years, a fact that is due first of all to the changes instituted 7 years ago. Grain production reached 400 million metric tons last year, after the record production of 387 million metric tons in 1983. China today is not only a producer but also an exporter of food. This is an achievement that has an effect not only on China itself, but also on its entire direct and indirect surroundings. Compared to previous years, the export of cereals increased 80 percent in 1984.

In view of all these data and facts, the economists, and not only the economists, are waiting with extreme curiosity to see what results the changes in industry will bring. In case these results are similar to those in agriculture, then China will be able to undergo a considerable new transformation in a few years, a transformation the size of which will exceed that of the previous decades.

SPOKEMAN JERZY URBAN DISCUSSES CURRENT TOPICS

Interior Ministry 'Split'

AU121555 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 12 (AFP) -- The department of the Polish Interior Ministry in which the killers of Father Jerzy Popieluszko worked has been split in two and new directors named for each section, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said today.

Mr Urban said the reorganization of the ministry began after the dissident priest's murder in October and was continuing. "Transfers of cadres are still going on," he said.

His statement had the effect of announcing the dismissal of General Zenon Platek, former director of the ministry's Department of Religions and Nationalities, who was suspended after four policement from the department were charged with the Popieluszko killing.

The four were convicted of premeditated murder last Tuesday in a court in Torun and sentenced to prison terms.

Mr Urban said the two principal defendants, former Colonel Adam Pietruszka and former Captain Grzegorz Pietrowski, had begun appeals of their 25-year sentences. Former Lieutenants Leszek Piekala and Waldemar Chmielewski got terms of 15 and 14 years respectively.

The government spokesman also joined the polemic between the Roman Catholic Church and the Communist regime after the trial, marked by charges of illegal activity by the church from Religious Affairs Minister Adam Lopatka and a defense of the church yesterday by the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

Today Mr Urban gave what he said was a series of quotes from remarks by priests and two bishops attacking the state late last month. The strongest statement was attributed to Father Stanislaw Malkowski, who was banned from preaching in Warsaw Archdiocese last fall by Cardinal Glemp. Mr Urban quoted Father Malkowski as saying: "We must destroy communism, an evil that seeks to kill all living things. It can be destroyed. It is satanic".

These "extremists in cassocks" are in a small minority among the Polish clergy, Mr Urban said, but they represent "a problem of the first order because they have a significant negative effect on church-state relations."

"The authorities are not attacking the church", he said. "The government wants to cooperate with the church on sound, long-term bases, but the freedom of religion enjoyed in Poland must not be used by certain priests to make war on the socialist state".

Torun Trials, Antistate Priests

LD121538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] A motion to present in writing a justification of the verdict, which means that an appeal is to be made, has been submitted so far by Grzegorz Piotrowski and Adam Pietruszka, defendants in the Torun trial, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said at a press conference for foreign journalists today. Jerzy Urban criticized statements made in the Western press to the effect that an antichurch campaign is being conducted in the Polish mass media. Having cited a dozen examples or so, of antistate actions by priests, Jerzy Urban said that the group of clergymen involved in this kind of activities is small.

However, these clergymen do make coexistence between the church and the socialist state difficult. Moreover, objective reports on various incidents concerning the church are described as anti-church.

Asked about the attitude of the Polish Government towards the meetings between the chairman of the so-called Solidarity Coordinating Bureau overseas, Jerzy Milewski, and Italian Premier Craxi and Foreign Minister Andreotti, Jerzy Urban said that meetings between Western politicians and Polish-born opponents of the true Polish state were their private affair.

Role of Church, Reagan Speech

LD122023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] We now broadcast a report on today's press conference given by the government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban.

During the news conference the government spokesman evaluated highly the progress of the visit to India by Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski, stressing the importance of the matters discussed in its course. This is what Jerzy Urban said to the question on how the government saw such events as, for example, the meeting of the chairman of the coordinating office of Solidarity abroad, Jerzy Milewski, with important Italian personalities:

[Begin Urban recording] We have many times expressed a positive view of the visit by Minister Andreotti to our country. With regard to private meetings of Western politicians with various Polish-born enemies of the true Polish state, it is a private matter for Western politicians. On the other hand, I really do not know what possible interests of Italian politicians could have been satisfied by Jerzy Milewski. People of this kind attempt to harm Poland, but they know nothing about it. They talk about their illusions; sooner or later they will meet the fate of wax museum dummies, just like the so-called London government, wandering about for dozens of years around London hotels. It is also difficult to think what Polish-Italian business matters could be resolved by any Italian politician meeting with political emigrees. Did Milewski make pledges on behalf of the Zeran car factory to enter into an agreement with Fiat? Did he invite Craxi to Warsaw? Rather he, like Zagloba, was selling the Netherlands. [Reference to a Polish fictional character who was offering what was not his to the Swedes]. In contacts with abroad, it is the Polish government and nobody else that represents the Polish People's Republic. Some Western politicians explain to us that private meetings with the enemies of the Polish political system are a necessity for them because of international reasons, and in order to calm any of the public who are hostile to contacts with the Polish authorities. Messrs Gieremek, Onyszkiewicz, or Mazowiecki thus serve not as partners but as fig leaves. [end recording]

Next, Urban asked whether an anti-church campaign is in progress in Poland, as has been suggested by the Western press.

[Begin Urban recording] There are no attacks by the Polish authorities against the church. On the contrary, we declare our desire for cooperation with the church, and we base our policy in this sphere on firm foundations. Indeed, there appear in the Western press, and also in church circles, allegations that an antichurch campaign is being conducted by the Polish mass media. This applies to infrequent publications of a clearly defensive character against any political offensive conducted by a group of clergy. In this way objective information is being spread about various events concerning the church, while some representatives of the church would prefer that such facts were not known publicly. In Poland, thousands of sermons are delivered simultaneously of exclusively religious content.

In some sermons the ideas of work, peace and reconciliation find positive support. However, there is a group of clergy who make political speeches, bitterly attacking our system and political forces guiding the life of the country. Here are some examples taken during several days at the end of January and the beginning of February.

One auxiliary bishop said that in Poland there are, quote: Camps worse than those in Oswiecim and Treblinka, end quote. Father Nowak, once famous for his activity in Ursus, and at present working in Leki Koscielne, said, quote: Some boast about great achievements in the past 40 years, but the murder of Polish priest Father Jerzy is a fact which cancels everything. He continued: Satan, with his hatred, wanders around like a roaring lion and his voice is heard in the courtroom from the mass media.

On 25 January, at St Stanislaw Kostka Church in Zoliborz, Father Malkowski said that the church is being accused by representatives of the system which not only cooperated with the Gestapo, but also uses Gestapo methods. These allegations were contained in the so-called prayer intentions, and it was publicly emphasized that they were completely nonpolitical.

One bishop replied to a publication by Jan Rem [pen name of Urban], saying that punishment, insulting to the feelings of nonbelievers in churches, is unnecessary, as there are no nonbelievers in churches. Therefore, I quote: How can they feel insulted by words spoken from us from the pulpit? If TRYBUNA LUDU insulted the feelings of believers then one could say that the believers are not to read it, and because of this it is allowed to insult [words indistinct]. On 29 January, at the St Stanislaw Kostka Church in Warsaw, a priest said in his sermon, quote: The communist power in Poland deliberately trains torturers and murderers. At the trial of the henchmen from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the prosecutor demanded ridiculously light sentences. Thus the preacher commented on the prosecutor's demand for the death penalty and the largest possible term of imprisonment. Would he like people in Poland to be quartered, or burned at the stake, as done by the church in the times of the counterreformation? It is difficult to understand this. [end recording]

Having quoted more examples of statements of this kind, Jerzy Urban continued.

[Begin Urban recording] The quotes I have given ought to help in forming a view on whether the Polish mass media is waging an antichurch campaign, or rather, if one is to speak of a campaign of hatred against the socialist state and its cadres, conducted by some of the priests, if the campaign is not one emanating from some churches. Some of the politicizing priests make it difficult for the church to coexist with the socialist state and, from this point of view, are more harmful to the church than anyone. The attitude of the government was explained clearly at its recent meeting. Our policy vis-a-vis the church is based on lasting principles, and there will be no departure from them. The extensive freedoms of action granted to the church in the socialist state cannot, however, be taken advantage of by some priests and used against the state. [end recording]

Jerzy Urban also announced that Seweryn Blumsztajn had reported to the Polish consulate in Paris, and that at present the status of his residence abroad is being reviewed.

Here is what the government spokesman had to say about the 5 February speech made by U.S. President Reagan.

[Begin Urban recording] The import of the statement by the U.S. President is that he desires an end to the political division of Europe, while forgetting that it was the United States and its allies which brought about this division. The President also expressed a desire -- employing his characteristic phraseology of freedom -- for the existing divisions in Europe to disappear by way of the socialist countries becoming politically similar to the Western countries. This formulation of President Reagan's is nothing new. This is consonant with the campaign to undermine the Yalta agreements being pursued in the United States and in the West in general. President Reagan stipulated that he does not wish to undermine the state borders existing in Europe, merely the political borders between the systems.

Meanwhile, we have the Silesian Landsmannschaften in the FRG holding a congress -- which the chancellor of the FRG sets off to attend -- a congress to take place under the slogan: Silesia is our future in a Europe of free nations.

Let us take a close look at this. President Reagan wishes to render the Poles free of socialism, while the revanchists in the FRG announce that in the future, in the European Reagan dreams of, conditions will be formed in which they will be able to reach out for Polish Silesia. [end recording]

The government spokesman also announced that Grzegorz Piotrowski and Adam Pietruszka, two of the defendants at the Torun trial, have submitted requests that a written justification for their sentences be provided. This is termed as an appeal against the verdict.

JARUZELSKI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN INDIA

Media Cooperation Agreement

LD122022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Today is the second day of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to India.

A press conference by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski took place in the Vigyan Bhavan Conference Center in the late afternoon. It was anticipated with great interest.

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Ladies and gentlemen: I wish to express my satisfaction at having the opportunity to meet today with such a numerous and representative group of the Indian press, radio, and television and also foreign correspondents accredited in New Delhi. The second day of my official visit to the Republic of India at the invitation of Premier Rajiv Gandhi is coming to an end. Tomorrow I will go on a trip outside the capital, according to the timetable arranged earlier. [end recording]

In Delhi, the agreement on cooperation of Polish and Indian radio and television has been signed. The agreement provides for, among other things, a regular exchange of programs, the production of broadcasts to mark the national holidays, the exchange of broadcasts of classical, folk, and youth music and television films. The agreement was signed by Miroslaw Wojciechowski, the chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, and V.N. Gadgil, the Indian minister of information and broadcasting.

Spy Case, Other Topics

LD131205 Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] New Delhi, Feb. 12 -- Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski held a press conference here today attended by more than 200 Indian journalists and foreign correspondents.

Opening the meetings, held in Vigyan Bhavan, a huge building usually housing international conferences, the Polish leader made a statement which in part was as follows:

The ties of Polish-Indian friendship and equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation are deeply rooted and have rich traditions. The accomplishments of Polish-Indian relations are being further consolidated and bring fresh, concrete results.

The Polish side has a very high opinion on the atmosphere and to-date results of the present visit. We want to treat it as the beginning of a new, qualitatively higher stage of mutual relations.

In a frank and friendly talk I had with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, we informed each other about the situation in our two countries in the spirit of mutual understanding.

We highly appreciate the peaceful foreign policy of India, and in particular the key role that country plays in the movement of the non-aligned states. We received the recent initiative of six states with great interest and give it our warm support. Today I conveyed the official stand of the Polish Government on this issue to Prime Minister Gandhi.

We devoted considerable attention to the present international situation, whose aggravation is a reason for deep concern. Our assessments of the causes and ways out of the present situation -- i.e. of the question of saving the human race from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and hence, above all, checking the arms race and returning to detente -- are identical, close or convergent.

We welcome with hope the announcement of Soviet-American disarmament talks in Geneva, which are going to cover strategic and medium-range weapons and the outer space. We are in agreement in our opinions that if the principles of equality and equal security are observed during the talks, genuine progress will be fully feasible.

Alongside my talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the delegations accompanying the two of us conducted talks of their own. Among other things, they made a review of bilateral relations with the aim of finding ways of a further development of those relations. They agreed that such opportunities do exist, especially in economy, science and culture. Both sides are determined to make the fullest possible use of those opportunities as soon as possible.

I am deeply satisfied with the interesting meeting I had with President Zial Singh and Vice-President Ramaswamy Venkataraman. The atmosphere of the meetings was very friendly and fully constructive.

Today I had another talk with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. I am impressed by the talks and the personality of my host. I conveyed to Mr Gandhi an invitation, which he accepted, to pay an offical visit to Poland.

All of our Indian interlocutors pointed to feelings of friendship cherished by the Indian nation towards Poland. They emphasized the role played by Poland in consolidating peaceful order in Europe, wished us successes in complete overcoming of the socio-economic difficulties which afflicted us particularly strongly at the beginning of 1980s.

I consented to the present conference in the belief that in today's world mass media and journalists also shoulder great responsibility for improving the atmosphere of international relations. Objective and true reporting facilitates mutual knowledge and promotes understanding and agreement between nations.

I hope that our today's press conference will be marked by an honest approach stemming from the will to authentically understand our Polish affairs.

Next, Gen Jaruzelski answered questions. In his replies he exhaustively elaborated on the importance which Polish foreign policy attaches to the role played by the non-aligned and developing states. He emphasized the significance of those states in strengthening peace, in opposing the arms race and the policy of confrontation.

The prime minister stated that his visit opens up a qualitatively new and higher stage in bilateral Polish-Indian relations.

Answering a question concerning the Polish stand on the 40th anniversary of the Yalta conference, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that Yalta and Potsdam are inseparable because both these conferences were integrally linked with one another. He declared that Yalta and Potsdam brought 40 years of peace in Europe, and peace in Europe means peace in the world.

In reply to questions concerning reports in the Indian press on activities of a Polish trade official which were incompatible with the Indian law, Prime Minister Jaruzelski stated that the affair is under examination. The talks I had with the Indian leader and which were marked by the spirit of frankness and mutual understanding make us all the more willing to take a univocal stand on this affair, he added.

Unlike certain other countries, Poland, for obvious reasons, is not interested in damaging India's defences. Whatever problems arise in bilateral relations, Poland would like to solve them in the spirit of friendship, mutual respect and observance of the interests of the partner.

Some of the other questions during today's press conference of Prime Minister Jaruzelski concerned Polish internal affairs.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION SCHEDULED FOR MARCH

LD130331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- At a session held today chaired by Ali Sukrija, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered preparations for the forthcoming 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum, at which the Central Committee will sum up the results of the public debate on the draft conclusions of the 12th LCY Central Committee Plenum and on that basis determine the further immediate tasks of the LCY Central Committee and the LC as a whole. The Presidium considered an informative and analytical report on the public debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, prepared on the basis of the course and results of the debate and its fundamental messages and demands.

Proceeding from the whole public debate, the attitudes, proposals, and views voiced during it, and the essence of the suggested admendments, the Presidium discussed the new expanded text of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on the realization of the leading role of the LCY and the strengthening of its ideological unity and action was prepared by the LCY Central Committee's commission entrusted with the conclusions. After the necessary further work, the commission's draft conclusions will be passed to the members of the LCY Central Committee.

At the session today, the Central Committee also considered the draft program of work of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium in the period up to the 13th LCY Congress. The Presidium decided that the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee should be held on Thursday, 5 March. [as heard]

Bosko Krunic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, briefed the Presidium on the results of the visit paid by an LCY delegation to the Restorative Party of the Working People and the Greek Communist Party. Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidium, reported on the LCY delegation's participation in the 25th PCF Congress.

CKREBIC, KIPRIANOU HOLD TALKS; AWARD PRESENTED

LD122325 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, February 12 (TANJUG) -- Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, today the guest of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia within the framework of his three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, met with Serbia Presidency president Dusan Ckrebic. A very cordial atmosphere prevailed during the meeting in the course of which Kiprianou and Ckrebic exchanged views on Serbia's participation in the promotion of the Yugoslav-Cypriot cooperation. In relation to the above the interest of Serbian working organization was stressed in promoting, within the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cyprus, cooperation with Cypriot partners. The need and possibilities were also stressed for developing higher forms of economic cooperation, as well as cooperation in the field of tourism, science, culture and other areas of interest to both countries.

Kiprianou Speaks at Ceremony

LD122323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2018 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, February 12 (TANJUG) -- Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou was this evening formally proclaimed honourary doctor of the Belgrade University for exceptional merits in the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

A diploma proclaiming Kiprianou honourary doctor of Belgrade University was presented to him by rector Academician Prof. Dr. Vojislav Petrovic in the presence of a large number of public and cultural workers. Kiprianou expressed a warm thanks for the high honour.

In a speech he delivered on the occasion, citing examples of violations of international law and disruptions of legal order, Kiprianou recalled the problem of Cyrpus which represents, as he stressed, a typical sad story of external interference. Stressing that the people of Cyprus desires a just and long-term solution of the Cypriot problem, Kiprianou added that the Cypriot people neither accepts [words indistinct]. It has accepted a federation as the only possible solution in the given situation. But, to abolish a single independent state in order to create two new states, poorly interrelated, and create a confederation of a kind, would be a historical paradox, said Kiprianou.

Speaking of hitherto unsuccessful attempts to settle the problem of Cyprus, Kiprianou stressed that efforts to this end should continue within the framework of the U.N. secretary general's initiatives until the political wish on the Turkish side is fulfilled, as well as towards the fulfillment of the Cypriot people's rights and a better future for them as well as for all the other people in the world, Kiprianou said.

PARLIAMENTARIANS TALK WITH BELGIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD130040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels, February 12 (TANJUG) -- The further promotion of Yugoslav-Belgian parliamentary cooperation was in focus at today's Brussels talks between the presidents of the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Representatives, and an Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation headed by Milivoje Stijovic, president of the Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces. The Yugoslav delegation, on an official visit to Belgium since yesterday, attended a plenary session of the Belgian Senate and Parliament. Special attention was devoted to the Yugoslav self-management system, the role of planning in conditions of decentralization and market economy, Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy and its current economic situation. Yugoslav and Belgian parliamentarians expressed a similarity of views on the most important international events, especially on the resumption of the Geneva talks, the necessity of strengthening detente, and the role of medium and small countries in world accords.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ON KOSOVO WORK, ARTUKOVIC CASE

LD121035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0637 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- As the organs whose main task is to prosecute perpetrators of criminal acts, the public prosecutors' offices have made a significant contribution to the consolidation of revolutionary achievements and to the strengthening of legality in the period since the end of the war. Their work methods have adapted to the social developments but their tasks have always remained the same. TANJUG was told this by Federal Public Prosecutor Milos Bakic in connection with the 40th anniversary of the organization of public prosecution marked on 13 February.

The main preoccupation of the Department of the Federal Public Prosecutor is to fight against criminal actions and other negative manifestations and to standarize criminal proceedings criteria, including prosecution in cases of political crime. A prominent part of its work are its efforts to bring about uniform application of federal laws and other federal regulations.

Bakic believes that the work of the prosecutors' offices in Kosovo is not sufficiently appreciated. He says that the judicial organs in Kosovo (from uncovering to sentencing) have really been wrestling with the irredentists. They have charged and sentenced a greater number of people; they have also pronounced and carried out a death sentence. As far as political crime is concerned, the assessment of the work of the Kosovo Prosecutors' Office is therefore a positive one. However, this same assessment cannot be made of their work as a whole, bearing in mind the well-known problems in the province: a great number of unresolved cases, shortages of cadres, and their great fluctuation (including the courts). There are no problems in the cooperation between the provincial and federal public prosecutors' departments. This cooperation, because of the situation in Kosovo, is more direct and intensive than with others.

Speaking of economic crime, the prosecutor remarked that there was a general conviction that everyone is stealing. It is based on the impression that a great number of these cases and their perpetrators remain uncovered. In other words, it is believed that economic crime is more widespread than indicated by the number of the accused.

During 1984 a total of 53,833 citizens were charged with criminal offenses and this number is growing every year. Proceeding from that and also from the fact that more serious forms of economic crime are on the increase and that this crime is responsible for considerable material damage (about 1.8 billion dinars in 1982 alone), economic crime without a doubt represents a serious social threat because economic crime erodes social stability as a whole and provides a semblance of inefficiency in our society and our social institutions.

Economic crime also causes political harm. To that extent there are points of contact with political crime. However, we do not link individual acts of economic crimes with political crime, that is to say we are loath to treat perpetrators of these actions as political delinquents, and, moreover, this is not provided for by our criminal law, said Bakic.

Stressing that political crime must be considered separately because it erodes the foundations of our society and system, Bakic emphasized that political crime always has priority in the work of prosecutors' office, and of other organs of the judiciary, too. The question is often asked regarding this aspect of crime whether there is a lot or little of it. The figure of about 500 people, which is the number of defendants charged annually for these acts, is not alarming. However, the circumstances of our society are such that this aspect of crime causes greater harm than it would have done otherwise, that is to say, it represents an enhanced social threat.

Referring to the ban on books, newspapers, and works of art, the federal public prosecutor said that in 1982 there had been two such bans throughout the country. The following year, in 1983, there were six, and last year eight books were banned. In addition, two permanent and two temporary bans on newspapers were imposed, and one calendar was banned, too. In making the assessment that the number of bans is not high, Bakic stressed that they are based on criminal law and on the press law which specifies when books or newspapers must be banned.

Asked, in conclusion, about the possibility of Dr Andrija Artukovic being extradited to Yugoslavia, Milos Bakic said that according to information he has and in view of the fact that this is the case of one of the biggest living war criminals, realistic conditions exist for his extradition. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office took part in preparing the extradition demand backed up by exceptionally firm testimony about the terrible misdeeds which Artukovic committed in our country.

SUNDIC ASSESSES U.S., USSR STANDS AT GENEVA

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[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In exactly 1 month USSR-U.S. talks on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons and demilitarizing space will start in Geneva. Meanwhile, the United States is striving to ensure its West European allies' support for Reagan's plan to build antimissile weapons in space. Milika Sundic comments:

As could have been expected, U.S. European allies are not enthusiastic about Reagan's space program, the so-called star wars, because they justifiably fear that it would make them even more dependant technologically and militarily on the United States. Even the FRG, which at one time accepted the biggest number of U.S. Pershing missiles on its territory without demur, is not ready to support the realization of Reagan's idea without specific guarantees. For instance, Chancellor Helmut Kohl is demanding from Washington that the space defense system should also defend the European area of the Atlantic pact, not just the U.S. mainland, and that the FRG should not remain merely a technological appendage during the realization of the space program.

On the other hand, France is energetically asking the United States to give up the star wars program because, as the French defense minister put it, sending antimissile weapons into space would not improve in the least security on earth. France proposes a 5-year moratorium, meaning that no missiles or laser weapons should be deployed in space during the remainder of this decade.

The attitude of Great Britain attracts particular attention. The government in London does not support the plan on space weapons because it considers that the militarization of space would intensify the arms race. On the other hand, U.S. European allies think that if President Reagan persists with the realization of his space program the Soviet Union will do likewise and this, it is believed, would place Western Europe in an unenviable position, squeezed even more tightly between the two superpowers. This kind of reaction from the U.S. European allies has not surprised the U.S. Administration and has not made it want to give up star wars. Even the leading West European countries are convinced that their reserve with regard to Reagan's space program will not influence Washington's attitude and make it change the decision already made on sending antimissile weapons into space. It is true that a certain period of time has to elapse between the adoption of this decision and its realization. The United States hopes that if Moscow-Washington talks do not proceed satisfactorily, its European allies will change their attitude on Reagan's star wars, as was the case with the deployment of Pershing and Cruise missiles after the failure of USSR-U.S. talks on reducing and limiting strategic nuclear weapons and Euromissiles, which were halted in Geneva toward the end of 1983.

The new USSR-U.S. talks are to start in exactly 1 month's time, again in Geneva. The difference is that this time the demilitarization of space will also be on the agenda. However, since the United States is not giving up star wars and is not agreeing even to a moratorium as demanded by the USSR, a question mark hangs over the way the talks will develop or, in other words, over the price Moscow would have to pay in exchange for the U.S. decision to give up the so-called star wars. The way things stand now the Soviet Union is not ready to make any concessions, because it sticks to the attitude that the talks on reducing and limiting strategic weapon and medium-range missiles can be successful only if the United States gives up space militarization. In this way Moscow is in fact making it clear to Washington that Washington will bear the blame if the Geneva talks fail. The world, however, thinks differently: the talks in Geneva can be successful if both superpowers make an effort to avoid having to part without getting the job done.